

WEATHER FORECASTS	
Victoria and vicinity—Southerly winds, mostly cloudy and mild, with occasional rain.	
Lower Mainland—Easterly and southerly winds, unsettled and mild, with rain.	

The Daily Colonist.

COLONIST TELEPHONES	
Business Office.....	11
Circulation.....	12
Job Printing.....	197
Editorial Rooms.....	200
Editor.....	211

NO. 284—SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1921

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

MINISTERS MEET FOR DISCUSSION OF ULSTER CASE

Premier, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead Consider Reply to Government's Proposals by Northern Men—Full Meeting of British Cabinet May Be Soon Called.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH DETERMINED TO STAND FIRM

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Premier Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Government leaders in the House of Commons, and Lord Birkenhead, met today to consider Ulster's reply to the Government proposals for a settlement of the Irish question.

A full meeting of the British Cabinet has not yet been arranged, but it was said such a meeting might be held during the week-end.

The Ulster delegates, headed by Sir James Craig, have dispersed, but are within call.

BELFAST, Nov. 12.—John Milne Barbour, Ulster delegate in London, who returned today, assured the people that the northern Cabinet was as determined as ever that if Sinn Fein's allegiance to Great Britain was to be purchased, the price paid should not consist of the sacrifice of any rights, territorial or administrative, recently conferred on the northern parliaments.

The Marquis of Dufferin, Speaker of the Ulster Senate, addressing the Ulster Officers' Association yesterday, declared that Ulster would follow the old motto: "What I have I hold."

"Ulstermen," he added, "would hang on to Ulster with teeth, hands and toes. They owe this duty to the dead."

GIVES ANSWERS AS TO PENSIONS

Premier Meighen States Position in Reply to Questions From G.W.V.A.—Suggests Another Inquiry

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Replying to questions on soldier problems brought forward by the Dominion command, Great War Veterans' Association, to the leaders of the three political parties, Mr. Hon. Arthur Meighen declared that he is in favor of legislation enabling the permanent addition of the present bonus to the pension rates, if, after a reasonable time, experience shows that the cost of living was not going down.

"It seems to me, though," Mr. Meighen said, "the best way to deal with such a subject, and to receive such recommendations as to making it permanent, is through the medium of a joint parliamentary inquiry, such as has been adopted with much success."

Dealing with the question relating to the pension proposal of a monthly rate of one dollar per one per cent of disability, Mr. Meighen says that he is advised that pensions awarded to married disabled pensioners are in practically every case higher than the payment suggested.

The Premier replied in favor of immediate steps toward the relief of unemployment, and points to the measures already taken to relieve unemployment by assisting in municipal works through the Winter months.

With regard to housing and legislation providing small holdings for ex-service men and women, Mr. Meighen points out that the existing housing legislation has been put into effect in many parts of the country, "with the very best results."

He is in favor of continuing this policy, but is of the opinion that the matter of small holdings should again be referred to the joint committee of Parliament.

The G.W.V.A. asked if Mr. Meighen favored immigration and naturalization legislation "ensuring preservation of British traditions, with rigorous application of such policy as regards Asiatic immigration."

Mr. Meighen replies that he is in favor of such laws as ensure the preservation of British traditions, and also favors the honest enforcement of these laws as regards all classes of immigration.

Mr. Meighen is in favor of action, where necessary, providing for the complete re-establishment of all ex-service men and women.

DRIVER FATALLY HURT IN AUTOMOBILE RACE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 12.—Mar Toff died from injuries received in the 50-mile automobile race at the state fair grounds here this afternoon when his machine went over an embankment at a curve in the track.

Toff's machine caught fire after the accident. Ralph de Palma, who passed the spot where Toff's machine went over the embankment immediately after the accident, reported to the referee that Toff was around his machine apparently unhurt. The ambulance at the track, however, immediately went to the wreck, and the physician found Toff fatally injured. Toff's home was in Los Angeles.

Fire at Spokane

SPOKANE, Nov. 12.—Fire of unknown origin today destroyed the elevator, warehouse and mill of the Neil Brothers Grain Company. The loss, which is partially covered by insurance, is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

SAILORS' THANKSGIVING

The annual Thanksgiving service for the fleets at sea will be held at the Festivities Theatre this evening, commencing promptly at 8:30 o'clock, when the Salvation Army band, under Bandmaster Delemont, will play a number of selections. At 8:45 the order of service will begin with the singing of the Doxology, and the programme will include the singing of a number of hymns, prayer by Rev. W. D. Spence, president of the Victoria Seamen's Institute; invocation by Rev. A. de B. Owen; an address by Rev. Dr. Sippell; choruses by the Connaught Seamen's choir; a juvenile choir; and benediction by Rev. Dr. Clay.

CONVICTED DRIVERS HEAVILY SENTENCED

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—As promised by the courts, comparatively heavy sentences were meted out today to motorists convicted of manslaughter. Ernest Hard, whose car ran into and killed Norman Oliphant, a milkman, last July, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Hard promised the court he would not attempt to drive a motor car for ten years at least. He had a notable and distinguished record with the Royal Air force during the war. His father paid \$10,000 damages to the widow of the victim.

Bruce Card, a broker, who with his car killed a night laborer, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

CONGRESSMEN GIVE APPROVAL

Senators and Members of House at Washington Are in General Favorably Impressed With Programme

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The American programme presented at the arms conference was praised tonight by Senator Borah as the first great triumph of open diplomacy. His statement follows:

"I have only the most sincere praise for the manner in which Secretary Hughes has gone about the business of the conference. His open presentation of his programme marks an epoch in the history of international relations. It will receive the commendation of the great body of people throughout the three continents. It is the first great triumph of open diplomacy. To close the doors now, or at any time in the future, seems incredible."

"As to the programme, it is a splendid beginning, but I take it that it is only a beginning. I hope Great Britain and Japan, under the inspiration of the great movement, and in behalf of an imperiled civilization, will move along further toward real disarmament."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—General and enthusiastic commendation was given by members of Congress today to the American programme presented at the naval armament conference. Leaders of both parties joined in expressions of approval.

"I feel that the programme, a wonderful ideal, is destined for success," said Senator Page, Republican, Vermont, chairman of the Senate naval committee. "I feel sure that the programme is feasible, practical and the one, from the American and also other points of view, will be translated into an agreement."

Similar views were expressed by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, New York, ranking minority member of the Senate foreign relations committee.

"The boldness and candor of Secretary Hughes' programme captured everybody," he said, "the programme is enormous, and I believe will be a success. I felt proud that we have such a Secretary of State as Mr. Hughes."

Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, who has active charge of naval appropriation bills in the Senate, said the programme presented "a very good basis for properly worked and guaranteed for fulfillment are given."

"The general plan, as I view it," he said, "puts the United States on an equal footing with Great Britain, and gives Japan a somewhat higher relative position."

"I am afraid we have been too generous at the outset," said Senator Moore, Republican, New Hampshire, of the foreign relations committee, stating that he proposed further study of the proposal.

Provisional President of Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 12.—General Jorge Holguin, former Foreign Minister, has been designated Provisional President by Congress, pending election of a successor to President Fidel Suarez, resigned. The political campaign is being warmly waged.

Postal Convention

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Cabinet Council today approved a projected royal decree for carrying out the postal convention between Spain and the Republics of North, South and Central America, which was adopted last year by the postal congress.

Germany Short of Diplomats

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The question of German diplomatic representation at Washington is still unsettled. The Cabinet not yet being able to find an eligible politician willing to undertake the expense at the present rate of exchange.

HAS ATMOSPHERE OF CORDIALITY

Opening of the Conference Is Marked by Notable Display of Deference and Courtesy by All Present

MR. BALFOUR STRIKES NOTE OF HARMONY

Premier Briand and Prince Tokugawa Express Readiness to Enter into Consideration of Armament

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Seldom has a conference of nations assembled in an atmosphere of greater cordiality than that which enveloped the opening session of the armament conference.

From the moment Secretary Hughes called the conference to order until the last delegate had departed, there was a note of harmony. He evoked prolonged applause when he proposed that as an extraordinary tribute to Secretary Hughes and the United States the Secretary of State act as chairman by common consent and without formal election.

The galleries helped the spirit of good feeling along by calling for one after another of the distinguished foreign delegates until every head of a visiting delegation had spoken.

Premier Briand of France was the first brought to his feet. Then followed similar demands for Prince Tokugawa, head of the Japanese, and for representatives of Italy, China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal. Members of Congress took a leading part in the spontaneous demonstration.

Premier Briand declared France was entering the conference with all her will and with all her heart, and was ready to make any sacrifice for success, providing only her own safety were kept.

"Here with our friends," he continued, "we shall speak heart and heart, and looking into each other's eyes, and we shall tell you in what we mean. We shall tell you all we can do."

Only a few sentences in English were spoken by Prince Tokugawa, declaring the readiness of Japan to enter wholeheartedly into the negotiations.

M. Briand Pleaded

Premier Briand of France came out of the conference animated and intensely interested in what had taken place.

"It is an excellent beginning," said he. "Just what I should have expected from an American statesman. Mr. Hughes took resolute hold of the situation, boldly and courageously. No time was spent over phrasal proposals that go to the bottom of the naval armament question."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Definite action to halt the sale of narcotics, reported to be increasing in the State of Washington, was taken today by Governor Louis F. Hart in calling a conference of state, county and municipal officials to be held in Seattle, November 26.

In a statement, the Governor says: "There must be considerable truth in the reports of the illicit sale of narcotics that have reached the executive offices with increasing regularity within the past two years. The conference is being called for the purpose of working out a strong, vigorous and uniform plan for the prosecution of those engaged in drug peddling."

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—To one thousand marines detailed today from Quantico, Va., to guard the mails, Secretary Denby sent this message:

"There is no compromise in this battle with bandits. If two marines guarding a mail car are suddenly covered by a robber, neither must hold up his hands, but both must begin shooting. One may be killed, but the other will get the robber and save the mail. When our men go as guards over the mail, that mail must be delivered, or there must be a marine dead at the post of duty."

"You must be brave, be you always are. You must be constantly alert, and you must, when on guard duty, keep your weapons in hand, and, if attacked, shoot, and shoot to kill."

DOUBT AS TO EFFECT OF RECENT JUDGMENT

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Legal authorities in Ottawa hesitate to comment on the judgment delivered yesterday by the Privy Council declaring ultra vires the Canadian Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act.

The main ground on which this legislation is declared unconstitutional, it is claimed, would seem to be that the Dominion Government, while it retains power by virtue of Section 91 of the British North America Act, to regulate trade and commerce, can only pass legislation of Dominion-wide scope.

UNITED STATES HAS SHARP PROGRAMME OF NAVY REDUCTION

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM MOUNT JOY

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Fifteen Sinn Fein prisoners under sentence escaped from Mount Joy prison tonight. The men got away after a fight in which revolvers were used.

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO KILL TCHITCHERIN

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 12.—News was received here today from Moscow that an attempt had been made on the life of M. Tchitcherin, Russian Soviet foreign minister. The attempt was unsuccessful, according to the dispatch, which added that 250 arrests had been made. Two shots were fired at M. Tchitcherin in his reception room on November 4, the advice state, but both missed. The assassin, who was seized, declared he was a member of the Menshevik party, under whose orders he had acted. The 2,000 persons arrested on the same day as the attempted assassination, also were members of the Social Revolutionary party, and are said to be still under detention.

U.S. PROPOSALS ARE COMMENDED

British Opinion in General Favors Plans of Naval Disarmament—Mr. Clynes Offers One Criticism

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The American programme at the Washington Conference of a ten-year naval holiday came as a surprise to the people of this country, the Washington correspondents of the British newspapers having led their readers to believe that no definite American plan was ready. Hence the programme for the wholesale scrapping of capital ships created a great sensation.

The Sunday Express hails Armistice week as "a week of moral wonders," and says: "Never in the history of mankind has the world been nearer its dream of brotherhood. Surely there is something not of ourselves happening to the world soul and leading it to the light."

The Weekly Dispatch says President Harding's eloquent speech has given the right lead to the conference, adding: "He takes his stand firmly on facts." The Weekly Dispatch quotes four British experts as favoring the Washington proposals offered at the opening of the conference yesterday. They are Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, retired; Viscount Kew, retired; Commander Joseph Kenworthy, Independent Liberal member of parliament for Hull, and John Robert Clynes, former food controller and Labor member of parliament.

"The proposals are good, but limitations on such a basis would be purely artificial; they do not rise to the height of the spirit which should dominate the conference."

WILL ORGANIZE HUNT FOR DRUG PEDDLERS

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STRANGE RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—Bonds valued at \$150,000, of which \$50,000 were negotiable, were recovered in the downtown district yesterday afternoon by special constables detailed to watch for parcel thefts, complaints of which had been made recently.

The owner of the bonds, C. A. Gault, stockbroker, was notified of the robbery before he was aware of it. They had been stolen, he learned, from the man arrested in connection with the case, refused to give any details of the robbery, the occurrence of which is inexplicable both by the police and Mr. Gault.

JAPANESE OUTLAY WILL BE REDUCED

TOKIO, Nov. 12.—Japan's Governmental budget for next year, as unofficially reported here today, carries an expenditure estimate of 1,443,000,000 yen, being a decrease of 120,000,000 yen from last year's estimate. The naval estimate, as said to have been decided by the budget committee, carries a reduction of about 80,000,000. The army estimates showed a reduction of about 10,000,000 yen.

On Behalf of Government, Secretary Hughes Lays Before Armament Conference Proposals That Three Great Naval Powers Should Materially Lessen Their Sea Strength

SCHEME EMBRACES TEN-YEAR HOLIDAY

Scrapping of Ships Now Building and Abandonment of New Building Plans Also Included—Extent of Naval Force for Each Country Is Further Prescribed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—More drastic and far-reaching than the most ardent advocate of disarmament dared hope, America's proposals were suddenly laid before the armament conference today at its first session, by Secretary Hughes.

A ten-year naval holiday is the proposal, and that the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall scrap sixty-six capital ships, aggregating 1,878,043 tons.

Within three months after the conclusion of an agreement, the United States would have eighteen capital ships; Great Britain twenty-two, and Japan ten.

Tonnage of the three nations respectively would be 500,650; 604,450 and 299,700.

Ships when twenty years old might be replaced, and the replacement scheme is 500,000 tons for the United States, 500,000 tons for Great Britain, and 300,000 for Japan. No replacement ship could exceed 35,000 tons.

The United States would scrap thirty capital ships, aggregating 843,740 tons; Great Britain, nineteen, aggregating 583,375 tons; and Japan, seventeen, aggregating 448,928 tons.

The figures include old ships to be scrapped, and ships building or for which material has been assembled.

Surprise Conference

Characterized by Baron Kato as "very far-reaching," but probably suitable as a basis for discussion, and by Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation, as "a statesmanlike utterance, pregnant with infinite possibilities and most hopeful of practical results."

The American proposal, concrete and detailed, fell on the opening moments of the great conference like a bombshell. Foreign delegates were stunned.

The principal features of the American plan propose:

That for not less than ten years, competitive naval building cease as between Great Britain, U. S. and Japan.

That all capital ships now building or planned to be scrapped and a few recently placed on the water be destroyed within three months of ratification of the agreement.

That the older ships also be destroyed, reducing the British force to twenty-two battleships, the American to eighteen and the Japanese to ten, each ship to be scrapped being named.

Strength of Fleet

That during the agreement, no capital craft to be laid down except under a detailed replacement scheme included in the proposal, which would provide for ultimate equality of the British and American fleets and for a Japanese force at sixty per cent of the strength of either of the other two.

That all other naval craft be similarly provided for in the same ratio, specific figures for aggregate tonnage in each class to be laid down.

That naval aircraft be disregarded in the scaling down process, as a problem incapable of solution owing to the convertibility of commercial aircraft for war purposes.

That no naval building be undertaken in any of the countries on foreign account during the agreement.

That no capital ships hereafter laid down exceed 35,000 tons.

That the life of a battleship shall be fixed at 20 years, and that ships to be replaced be destroyed before the replacement vessel is more than three months past completion.

Ten Years' Holiday

That no battleship replacement whatever be undertaken for ten years from the date of the agreement.

That no combat craft be acquired except by construction, and that none be so disposed of that it might become part of another navy.

That regulations to govern conversion of merchant craft for war purposes be drawn up, because of the importance of the merchant marine, in "inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments."

Those are the features of the sweeping challenge Secretary Hughes presented to the other naval powers.

There was complete detail covering every phase of the question, but the essence of the proposal lay in this: That the U. S. offered to go far beyond what she asked Great Britain or Japan to do, viewed from the financial losses involved.

The whole American big ships under construction and the Japanese "eight and eight" programme is as yet largely on paper.

Later Agreements

Agreement would be made later for details of scrapping the ships falling outside the proposed limitation.

Each of the powers party to the agreement would bind itself to inform all the other parties concerning:

(1) The names or number of the ships to be replaced by new construction.

ITALIAN PREMIER ADDRESSES AMERICA

ROME, Nov. 12.—Premier Boni tonight gave the Association France this message for the American people:

"The desire for peace compels the governments of the world's strongest nations to discuss in hospitable America the ways and means of solving the knottiest questions of world interest and preparing for the coming era in which arms can be limited to the strict necessity of defence."

"It is to the credit of the American Government and people that they have assumed this highly humanitarian initiative, to which the Italian Government and people, placing aspiration for peace in the front rank, unite in wishing the conference a happy success."

Does Not Affect Paper

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—According to W. M. Tilley, K.C., counsel for the Canadian newspaper publishers, who are having litigation with the American publishers regarding the price of newsprint, the decision of the Privy Council, announced yesterday, will have no effect whatever on these cases.

In Mr. Tilley's opinion the legality of the board of commerce appointments and the issue of the publishers and paper makers are entirely different questions.

Want Complete Disarmament

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A thousand women and one man (tramped up Fifth Avenue today in a parade advocating immediate universal and complete disarmament instead of "half-way measures." They were led by Miss E. Brennan, once a militant picket with the suffragists who a few years ago posted themselves near the White House in Washington.

Central Building View and Broad Streets
THE GIFT CENTRE

November Birthstone, "Topaz," Meaning "Fidelity"

A New Line of Handbags

We have just opened up a new shipment of Leather Handbags and Toilet Cases. Black leather and silk lined in various colors, with card case and mirror trimmed in material to match.

To those who undertake more or less extensive travel, the convenience of a leather case, containing the needed toilet articles, appeals with particular force.

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NEW CANDIDATE IN VANCOUVER

C. F. Batson to Try in Centre Riding—Sir Henry Drayton Withdraws in Carleton—Third Man Appears in Yukon

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—Another candidate is in the ring. Mr. C. F. Batson stated today that it is his intention to run in Vancouver Centre against Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mayor R. H. Gale. Mr. Batson is an electrician who has been connected with the fishing industry all his life, and is regarded in some circles as an authority on Nova Scotia fishing and the halibut fishing on this coast.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—A long distance telephone message from Stittsville this afternoon said that W. F. Garland had been nominated as Government candidate in Carleton County. Sir Henry Drayton withdrew.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Nov. 12.—Describing himself as "Liberal Protectionist candidate in St. Hyacinthe-Rouville," and addressing an open letter to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, J. J. Gauthier, late Liberal M.P. for this city, has challenged Hon. R. Lemieux to a joint meeting in the riding, suggesting it be held at Saint-Casimir on November 16, where Mr. Lemieux has announced he will speak on that date.

DAWSON, Nov. 12.—The Yukon will have a Farmer-Labor candidate in the coming federal elections. Geo. Pitts, a wood merchant and teamster, has published his intention to contest this riding. Special planks in his platform will be the advocacy of a Government water supply for miners, Government assistance to quartz miners in the smelting of quartz, and special assistance in the opening up of the Mayo silver area.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—Following a series of conferences with the Liberals from both the Hill and Knox groups, yesterday, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stated shortly before taking the train for Montreal, that he had had nothing to say regarding the situation. The meetings between the Manitoba Liberals and Mr. King continued during most of the afternoon and evening, and it is thought they there may be further discussions on Mr. King's return from Alberta and Saskatchewan next week.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—H. W. Villeneuve, former member of the Board of Control of this city, will not stand as an independent candidate in the Laurier-Outremont division against Sir Louis Gouin, he announced yesterday.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Thomas Foster, former member of the Dominion Parliament for the Colonies, announced yesterday that he would run as an independent Conservative candidate in East Toronto.

Nominations
Restigouche-Madawaska, N.B.—W. S. Montgomery, Government.
Argenteuil County—Dr. Arthur Fortin, Independent.
Huntingdon-Chateauguay—Peter McArthur, Progressive.
Saint George Etienne Cartier Division, Montreal—S. W. Jacobs, Liberal.
St. Mary's Division, Montreal—Herbert Julien, Government.
Queen's P.E.I.—W. Jones, Farmer.
North Winnipeg—B. J. McMurray, Liberal.
Winnipeg South—A. B. Hudson, Independent Liberal.
Winnipeg Centre—Captain J. W. Wilton, Liberal.

TRADE IN AUSTRALIAN MEAT UNPROFITABLE

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter cable from Melbourne says an important deputation of Australian meat producers informed Premier Hughes that to export meat was unprofitable owing to the excessive ocean freight.

Premier Hughes stated that he would cable to Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, asking the Imperial Government to give a subsidy of one farthing a pound on Australian meat. The Commonwealth Government, he said, was willing to subsidize in a similar way the shipowners, who were asked to reduce their freight rates by a farthing.

FOUR MEN ARE KILLED IN FASCIST RIOTS

ROME, Nov. 12.—Four persons were killed and 13 wounded yesterday during disorders between the Fascists and retired workmen, which arose two days ago on the eve of the opening of the Fascist convention here.

Nine of those wounded in yesterday's disorders were policemen. The labor organizations declare their intention to continue the strike until all the Fascists have left the city.

DOMINIONS ASSIST RUSSIAN CHILDREN

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The secretary of the Save the Children Fund for the benefit of the Russian famine districts, emphasizes the generous subscriptions so far reported total: New Zealand, £50,000; Canada, £17,381; South Africa, £15,000. A single Australian town sent £9,000. The fund now totals over a million pounds, but more is urgently needed.

TO PLEAD INSANITY FOR HENRI LANDRU

VERSAILLER, Nov. 12.—An attempt to establish that Henri Landru, the modern "Bluebeard," is insane will be made at his trial, now in progress in the assizes court here. Landru is charged with the murder of eleven persons, ten of them women whom he is said to have promised to marry. This decision was reached after a conference between Landru and his lawyers last night.

"It is my head that is at stake, so I will direct my own case," they quoted him as exclaiming. "It was under the decision, they said, that he was the most famous man on earth. Landru would be allowed to say whatever he pleased, they added, but his lawyers would seek to have him declared insane."

OFFICERS' REUNION HELD AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—About 700 officers from Halifax to Vancouver, representing every branch of the service, including aircraft submarines, were present at the Windsor Hotel at the Canadian Overseas Officers' reunion and armistice dinner held here last night.

The banquet was presided over by General Sir Arthur Currie, with Gen. Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, as guest of honor. His Excellency held a reception at the opening of the ceremony, and was accompanied for this function by General Sir Arthur Currie and his A.D.C.'s.

Toasts of "The King," "Our Fallen Comrades," and "Our Guests" were then honored, and His Excellency, speaking briefly, expressed his pride at having commanded so gallant a corps as the Canadians, and urged that the returned men should now turn the same courage and energy toward solving the problem of peace.

SUCCEEDS HARA IN PREMIERSHIP
Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, Named Head of Japan's Government—Diet Is Summoned for Dec. 24

TOKIO, Nov. 12.—Baron Koriyō Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, was named Premier today.

An Imperial rescript issued today summons the Japanese Diet to assemble December 24 next.

Baron Takahashi, who succeeds the murdered Hara at the head of the Japanese Government, is 67 years old. He speaks English fluently, having studied the language in the United States during 1867 and 1868. While in America at that time, Takahashi is said to have been held in a state of slavery for several months through the machinations of a guardian.

After his return to Japan, Takahashi became successively a teacher of English in a clan school at Karatsu, principal of the Osaka English school, and later an official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Following this first step up the rungs of the political ladder, he was promoted to the presidency of the patent bureau, which he resigned in 1890 to engage in a silver mine exploit in Peru. The project failed, and Takahashi again came back to his native land and took up finance in the Bank of Japan.

His rise in the business world was rapid, and in 1906 he became vice-president of the Bank of Japan and president of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

In 1904 and 1905 he acted as financial agent for the Government in raising loans in the United States and England. In 1911 he succeeded to the presidency of the Bank of Japan, and in 1913 he resigned to take the portfolio of finance in the Yamamoto Cabinet.

The new Premier was created a baron in 1907, and as such, sits as a member of the House of Peers.

FRENCH DOUBTFUL ABOUT CONFERENCE

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Interest, but not undue optimism, marks the French attitude toward the proposed conference, as evidenced by the editorial comment in the morning newspapers.

"Will the Washington conference which opens today really begin a new era, as some of our American friends think?" asked *Le Figaro*. "After our painful experience of the last twelve years we are not free to give ourselves up to rose-colored illusions."

Summing up the French viewpoint toward the conference, Jacques Bainville, eminent writer on international history, remarks in *Le Figaro*: "There have been many disarmament conferences, the results of which have not always answered the hopes of the promoters, but perhaps the one called by President Harding in Washington will be more fortunate, because it is based, not only on good intentions, but on positive data."

M. Saint Brice, in *Le Journal*, says he believes the conference may "lessen the shocks of warring interests, attenuate the passions and the hatreds. It confines itself wisely to those aims, and it will do useful work, but if its aim is higher, it will meet unflinching punishment for the sin of pride."

WOUNDS COMRADE AND KILLS HIMSELF

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.—Hearing two shots in rapid succession, soldiers forced an entrance into the rooms of Gunner Edward Raven and Gunner Thompson, both of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, in the fortress at McNab's Island, last night, and found the former dead and the latter seriously wounded.

Thompson was conscious, and stated that Raven had fired at him when he came in the room, and had then sat on the bed and blown out his brains. At the subsequent inquest the jury found that the shooting had been done while Raven was temporarily insane, due to liquor which he had consumed during the afternoon.

OUCH! LUMBAGO PAIN! RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant Relief with a small trial bottle of old "St. Jacobs Oil"

CHINA INSISTS ON HER RIGHTS

Representative Writers Enter Objection to Their Country Alone Paying Price of World Arms Agreement

PEKING, Nov. 12.—The Chinese people would regret if the Washington Conference failed owing to a disagreement of the participating powers over Far Eastern questions, but they hope that China alone will not be obliged to pay the price of securing an agreement. They are determined that if the price to be paid involves Chinese political and territorial integrity, it will be resisted as unjust and unacceptable.

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, makes this statement in a special article which appears in a Pacific Conference number of a Shanghai weekly review. The article generally is considered to be an expression of the official Chinese attitude toward the Washington Conference.

Dr. Yen's views are taken to mean that China, as a last resort, will accept partial financial control, preferably by Chinese foreign budget commission, but that she never will consent to Manchuria's alienation from the remainder of China.

This opinion is contrary to former Foreign Minister Wang Ta Hsieh, who was appointed adviser to the Chinese delegation, but who was unable to proceed to Washington, writing in the same number of the weekly.

He declares that in the past thirty years China has supplied 15,000,000 emigrants to Manchuria, while Japan had given only 300,000, which, he believes, shows that Manchuria is the proper outlet for China's surplus population. It is incorrect, he says, to deny that Manchuria is an integral part of China proper.

Station of Japan's population problem, Mr. Wang Ta Hsieh writes, lies in the manufacture of China's raw products in Japan, which involves friendly commercial dealings with China, rather than military aggression, and requires a complete reversal of Japan's Chinese policy.

ARMISTICE DAY HAS NEW FORCE

Ambassador Harvey Pictures It as Signaling Link of Past and Future—Meaning of Events at Washington

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"Today signifies the ending of the past with the future," declared Colonel George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in an Armistice Day address here last night.

The occasion of his commemorative discourse was a dinner to him and Mrs. Harvey given by the English-speaking Union. It was presided over by Captain E. E. Gault, Air Secretary, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Churchill, Colonial Secretary.

Ambassador Harvey alluded to President Harding's proclamation making the day a national holiday, and pointed out the coincidence of the day falling on the three hundred and first anniversary of the landing of the Mayflower.

"On one bank of the Potomac," he said, "in the sacred soil of Arlington cemetery, the body of our unknown soldier was lowered reverently to rest. On the other side of that historic river, in the Capitol, for the first time in history, are gathered the foremost statesmen from the uttermost parts of the earth in a common determination to find for the distracted peoples of the world a way to peace and happiness, which constitutes the priceless heritage from the Maker of the Universe. A memorial to our own patriot dead, a harbinger of hope for all the living—such is the true purpose of this our holy day."

He asked if history must be forever mainly a narration of warfare.

"The strength of a country is not measured by armies and navies," he declared. "A schoolhouse at a crossroads is more potent ultimately than a dreadnought of the seas. One little church on a hill is worth a score of regiments. Tolerance has supplanted its antithesis as an actual force."

A peculiar duty devolves upon our people not only to maintain, but enhance, the new, better, higher power among powers. Mutual respect, confidence and tolerance—these are the essentials of that genius for co-operation which has already won for our Christian President the hearts of our own people, and is destined, I believe, to fetch the lightning-speaking race into a harmonious relationship so nearly perfect that all mankind will realize in the near future that there is more power and glory in 'Lead, Kindly Light' than in all the fighting armaments of the world."

The Mosque of Omar marks the site of Solomon's temple, according to traditions.

YOUR MEAT MARKET

We use careful judgment in our buying and are always prepared to supply you with the choicest cuts of the best meats.

Wear Is the Endurance Test of Clothing

because it emphasizes the vast difference between experience and experiment. It is the true barometer of value.

Winter suits for less—others for more—but all pure wool made for service.

You do not buy "experiments" when you buy your clothing here.

Agents for
20th Century Clothing for Men and Young Men

W. & J. WILSON

COMPLETE CLOTHIERS
1217 to 1221 Government Street

Phone 809 P. O. Box 99

Expert Shoe Repairing Shoe Shining

NEATNESS COMFORT WEAR In Footwear

Much of neatness, comfort and wear of a shoe depends upon the way it is fitted.

A loose shoe cannot look stylish, nor give the real comfort and wearing service that's afforded by one that fits properly.

WM. CATHCART CO., LTD., SHOES fit the feet

WM. CATHCART COMPANY, LTD.

621 Fort Street Pemberton Building Phone 1125

Electric Lanterns

Can't blow out, no cleaning to do, no oil to buy. One should be in every town and country home.

CARTER ELECTRIC CO.

615 View Street Phones 120 and 121

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

We are now taking orders for Incubators and Brooders for the coming season. Orders placed now will receive a special discount. Call or write for information and prices.

The Farm Supply House **GEORGE T. MICHELL** Agent

618-612 Pandora Ave. Phone 1393

Hudson's Bay Company

Constance Cove Subdivision, Esquimalt

Lots 60 x 120 in this new subdivision (West of Lampson Street to new Dry Dock) are now offered for sale.

Residential Lots—Good arable land from, per lot. \$250

Industrial Lots—Backing on to E. & N. Railway, and capable of truckage facilities, per lot. \$400

Apply

E. H. WILSON

Land Agent 401 Pemberton Building

Phone 1296

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Feltz*

Your Meat Market

We use careful judgment in our buying and are always prepared to supply you with the choicest cuts of the best meats.

Free Delivery

PRIME RIBS BEEF, lb. 15c

SHOULDER LOCAL SPRING LAMB, lb. 18c

SHOULDER YEARLING LAMB, lb. 15c

CHOICE ROUND STEAK, lb. 15c

SHOULDER ROAST VEAL, lb. 18c

Northern Spy Apples, a box \$1.75

Something Good—2 lbs. Shoulder Steak for 25¢

Choice Grapes, lb. 20¢

Mutton Stew, per lb. 12½¢

Sugar Cured Corned Beef, per lb. 12½¢

Mutton Chops, per lb. 20¢

Pure Lard, per lb. 20¢

New England Brand Bacon, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

Choice Cooking Apples, 10 lbs. for 20¢

New England Market

Telephones 2368 and 2369 1220 Government Street

Money to Loan

In sums from \$500 to \$25,000 on approved security at current rate of interest

Bring in your application. No delay

Apply

P. R. BROWN & SONS

Real Estate, Financial, Fire and Automobile Insurance Agents
Phone 1976 1112 Broad Street

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR LISTINGS

Special Snap—the Whole Thing for \$2,500 Salt Spring Island Farm

(Frequent boat service and within easy distance of Deep Cove by launch.)
Consists of 160 acres. Quite close to Beaver Point Wharf. Several acres under cultivation and a good comfortable log house. Poultry house, barn, etc. Main road from Puffin Harbor to Beaver Point passes through property. At least 40 acres of excellent land and a good stand of timber. Splendid water supply to buildings by gravity. Taxes only \$20 per annum. Public school close by. Price only \$2,500 on terms to suit.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD.
922 Government Street Phone 125

Small Fruit Farm

LARGE REVENUE PRODUCER

A FINE first-class land, all cultivated; about 300 fruit trees, all in good condition and bearing. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and raspberries. Good roads of 7 miles, complete with all modern plumbing, cement basement, new fireplace. Bars for 4 head, garage and chicken house, special broiler house, complete with water heating system. One Pure Jersey Cow, 40 Chickens and Hens, also Farm implements, good with property. NOTE—Owner has taken revenue of \$1,000 per year off property, and is selling owing to ill health. Property is only 4 miles from City Hall, and on good road, close to school. Terms. Price \$11,000 on terms to suit. \$11,000

POWER & McLAUGHLIN

(Successors to Cory & Power) Money to Loan at Current Rates
1314 Douglas Street Two Phones: 1466 and 4824

TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS

The open season for automobile accidents is here. Are you covered against—
1. Your Legal Liability for personal injuries or fatal accidents to the public.
2. Property Damages to others caused by your automobile.
3. Collision Damages to your car by contact with another car, vehicle or object, either moving or stationary.
4. Fire, including loss or damage to your car by fire, lightning, explosion or lightning.
5. Theft, protecting you against loss or damage by burglary, pilferage or theft of the automobile, its accessories, spare parts or tires.
6. Transportation loss from accidental while in transit in Canada or the United States by road, rail or waterway.

Union Assurance Society, Ltd.
Of London, England

BISHOP & WORTHINGTON, LTD.

618 Broughton St. GENERAL AGENTS Victoria, B. C.

For Sale or Rent James Bay District

Bakery—bake oven installed—store, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms.

Price \$2,000.00
\$1,000 cash.

For further particulars
Apply

ARTHUR COLES

1205 Broad Street

Telephone 65

EMPTY BOTTLES FOUND IN LEGISLATIVE HALL

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—A private party not on the programme of the Armistice Day celebration at the Provincial Parliament Buildings, last night, was disclosed this morning, when two "dead soldiers"—Johnny Walker, 40 ounces, and King George.

Unfit to Live—Must Die

This verdict is rendered a thousand times every week—no corn can live, it must pass out, drop off, if Putnam's Extract is applied to corns and warts. Use the old reliable "Putnam's." It never fails; 35¢ at all dealers.

Deadly "Moonshine"
BRIDGEBURG, Ont., Nov. 12.—Two or three drinks of "moonshine" obtained in Buffalo are blamed for the sudden death here yesterday of Walter Whitehead.

Cowan's
Sweet
Chocolate
1/4-lb. bars
20c

**The People's
Grocerteria**
749-751 Yates Street

No. 1
Ready-Cut
Macaroni
2 lbs. for
25c

Prices Are Lower on Several Lines of Groceries

Not-a-Seed Raisins, per pkt. 20c
Seeded Raisins, in bulk, per lb. 21c
New Cleaned Currants, per lb. 20c
Five Roses or Robin Hood Flour, 49-lb. sacks \$2.10
B.C. Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. \$1.60
Wagstaffe's New Cut Mixed Peel, per carton 35c
Wheatlets, for porridge, new low price, 4 lbs. 25c
Pure Honey, in bricks, per lb. 25c
Clean White Local Potatoes, per sack \$1.85
Manchurian Walnuts, 2 lbs. 21c

New Season's Pure Strawberry Jam, Meadowbrook brand, 4-lb. tins, special Monday and Tuesday 85c

New Season's Pure Mincemeat, per lb. 20c
First-Class Cooking Eggs, per dozen 50c
Choice Creamery Butter, per lb., 42c; 3 lbs. for \$1.25

CONFERENCE HAS FIRST SESSION

Gathering at Washington Is
Called to Order by Secretary
Hughes—President Harding's
Speech of Welcome

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The conference on limitation of armaments, which was called to order by Secretary Hughes at 10:33 a.m. today, adjourned at 12:22 p.m. until Tuesday, November 15, at 11 a.m.

The nomination of the American Secretary of State as chairman of the conference was made by Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation.

John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, formerly United States Minister to The Netherlands, was selected as secretary-general of the conference.

President Harding, in a speech in which he welcomed the delegates, said:

"Mr. Secretary and members of the conference, ladies and gentlemen:

"It is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this conference a cordial welcome to the capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause, in which shared sacrifices and sorrows, and triumphs brought our nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesmen for nations whose convictions and amending actions have so much to do with the weal or woe of all mankind.

"It is not possible to over-appraise the importance of such a conference.

"Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone; it is rather the spoken word of a war-weary world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship; of humanity crying for relief and craving assurance of lasting peace.

"If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it and let understanding rule and make good will remain everywhere. All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other, and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all principles. Inherent rights are of God, and the tragedies of the world originate in their attempted denial. The world today is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or deny when simple sanity calls for their recognition through common understanding.

"Out of the cataclysm of the world war came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them, and more destructive from the first recorded conflict to this present day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization.

"Gentlemen of the conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no arid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy. We contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone.

"We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and goodwill. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly, and to invite and offer co-operation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us but by all of us. I do not mean surrendering rights, or narrowed freedom, or denied aspirations, or ignored national necessities. Curbing the desire for more ask for these than it would give. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have a measure of mind and more desire of us to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace."

Before adjournment, Secretary Hughes submitted to the conference the plan of the United States for lessening naval armaments.

Those who have formed the Progressive party are the individuals who opposed the water extension to Gordon Head. They include Mr. Robert E. Collis and Mr. A. E. Hall, Jr., the latter being the campaign manager for the organization.

The Progressives will endeavor to have a councillor candidate in a number of wards of the municipality. They expect to have trustee candidates in the running, and Mr. A. E. Hall, Jr., announces that he is to be the party's candidate for the vacancy on the Police Commission.

Mr. Ernest Orr will be the Progressive candidate in Ward Seven, while ex-Councillor Thomas Dooley has announced his intention of again seeking a place at the Council table. He will run in Ward Seven. Ex-Councillor Harold Digton has been asked by ratepayers of Ward Five to stand for the extension of Kingwell, who is standing as candidate for the reeveship, is the present representative of the ward.

While the prime movers of the Progressive party opposed the water by-law they state that now that the ratepayers have endorsed the measure they will be glad to do what they can to see that the extension work is carried out as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Phillip Holloay, chairman of the Saanich School Board, stated last night that if he was wanted he was willing to stand again.

REHEARSALS SUSPENDED

Removal of Leader of Choral Society Causes Hiatus in Season's Activities

The Victoria Choral Society has suspended rehearsals until after the New Year. At its meeting last Tuesday evening much regret was expressed at the removal of the conductor, Mr. J. W. Buckler, to Nanaimo, where he had accepted an appointment, and as the society had no one in view for the position and owing to so many of its members being engaged with other choirs, it was decided to suspend until after the New Year.

Mr. J. W. Buckler will be missed in Victoria musical circles, having been conductor of the Wesley Methodist choir, a member of the Arion Club and the Lyric Male Quartette. The society also passed a vote of thanks to Fletcher Bros. for the free use of their store for practice, and to Dr. Isabel Collier as accompanist, and to the committee for its work. Mr. Maurice Thomas occupied the chair.

Drowned in Shallow Water

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 12.—James A. Davies, of Owen Sound, was found drowned yesterday in about two feet of water.

QUALITY-FOOD

It's not volume, but quality in diet that aids healthful growth.

Scott's Emulsion

is a quality-food that many need to help tide over times of weakness. It's rich in the precious vitamins.

ALL DRUG STORES

PRICE, \$1.20 and 60c.

Scott & Bown, Toronto, Ont.

ALSO MAKERS OF

KI-MOIDS

(Tablet or Granules)

FOR INDIGESTION

71-1154

LOW TEMPERATURES RECORDED IN EAST

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—The thermometer at White River, Ont., is away to a good start on its annual winter rampage.

With Kamloops, B.C., striving to keep cool with sixty degrees above registered there yesterday, the mercury at White River fell to twenty degrees below zero last night. The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was eighteen below.

Winnipeg and the Soo shared the honors for second coldest place, with fourteen above.

MINE OPERATORS HAVE ORGANIZED

Association for Eastern B.C.
Is Formed at Nelson Meeting
—Effort to Avert Heavier
Taxation on Mines

NELSON, B.C., Nov. 12.—Representative Kootenay metalliferous mine operators met in Nelson last night and formed the Mining Association of Eastern British Columbia.

Provisional officers and executive were elected as follows:

President, R. Randolph Bruce, Inverness.

Vice-president, Clarence Cunningham, Almo.

Secretary-treasurer, W. H. Burgess, Kaslo.

Executive, S. S. Fowler, Riondel.

T. W. Hingay, Trail; Major W. A. Davis, Nelson; J. A. Madden, New Denver; W. T. McDowell, Ymir; Douglas Lay, Roseland, and S. G. Blaylock, Trail.

President Bruce and J. J. Warren, of Trail, will proceed to Victoria in a few days to interview the Provincial Government on the general mining situation, and on their return a general meeting will be called, when permanent officers will be appointed. These envoys were also empowered to approach the Mining Association of British Columbia in regard to co-operating on matters of mutual interest.

The chief topic at the meeting was that of mine taxation. In view of the low price of the metals, and the general stagnation in the mining industry, the Government was asked, in a resolution, not to impose any further burdens on mining at present.

ANOTHER ENTERS REEVESHIP RACE

Councillor Simpson Announced
as Candidate of Progressive
Party in Saanich—Party
Expects to Put Up Ticket

A Progressive party has made its appearance in Saanich municipal politics. It plans to place candidates in the field in the January elections.

Under the banner of the Progressives, Councillor Simpson of Ward Seven, will go before the people as candidate for the reeveship. He is the second to enter the field for this office, Councillor Kingwell having already announced himself in that connection. He wishes it made clear that while he himself has no personal wish to run, a public desire that he do so appears to exist, and therefore he is allowing his name to go before the electorate.

Those who have formed the Progressive party are the individuals who opposed the water extension to Gordon Head. They include Mr. Robert E. Collis and Mr. A. E. Hall, Jr., the latter being the campaign manager for the organization.

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BRITAIN PURSUES CORRECT POLICY

Method of Dealing With
Finances and Obligations Is
Highly Praised by New York
Times—No "Crazy Notions"

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A tribute to the financial policy of the British Government is contained in an editorial published by The New York Times. Commenting on the recent announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Great Britain intends to pay her debt to the United States, and that for that purpose about \$250,000,000 will be earmarked in the near budget, the paper says:

"This, of course, is only in line with the policy which the English have found it wise to pursue for many generations. A debt of one government to another is something new, but the plan is to put it on the same basis as if it were a debt of English merchants. They have learned to feel that they will gain more by being scrupulously loyal to their obligations than they would by failing to pay."

After remarking that there never was any doubt that Great Britain would pay what she owes, The Times continues:

"In line with this clinging to an old and honorable tradition is the steadfast way in which those responsible for the conduct of English public finance have refused to run after crazy notions. As the Prime Minister declared in his Guildhall speech, they would not consent to debase the currency. They would have nothing to do with the method of meeting deficits by printing money on Government presses. The gold standard has been guarded. Liquidation has been enforced. Heavy taxes have been laid to enable the treasury to make both ends meet. The result is that England, which also had an artificial boom, deflated it more rapidly and is recovering from it sooner than other countries."

"In a word, England has held on to ancient and tested principles of finance. She is now reaping the benefit and preparing to do business at the old stand."

**FARMERS NEED HELP
IN SASKATCHEWAN**

REGINA, Nov. 12.—There will be no moratorium in Saskatchewan; instead the creditor class will be asked to extend leniency to the farmers.

This is the outcome of a conference held here between members of the Provincial Government and representatives of various commercial and farming interests, which concluded with a pledge for co-operation and mutual agreement as far as possible in order that the farmer might be retained on the land for the preservation of the basic industry of the Province.

The conference was called by Premier Martin to discuss the present situation. The meeting was agreed that while conditions were bad there was no need for a feeling that blue ruin faced the Province. Even those who recited cases of distress indicated their firm belief in the possibilities of the Province and its ability to weather temporarily adverse conditions.

The organizations represented were: Retail merchants, implement dealers, wholesalers and credit men, mortgage and bond companies, lumbermen, grain growers, rural municipalities and several grain growers' localities.

**PREPARE BAZAAR OF
CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

Ladies of First Presbyterian
Church Announce Sale of
Work on Nov. 19—Unique
Display of Articles Promised

Big preparations are being made by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church for a bazaar to be held in the schoolroom on Saturday next. The affair will be formally opened at 3 o'clock by Mrs. W. G. Wilson, wife of the pastor, and judging by the elaborate and well-thought-out preparations, should be a great success from every standpoint, under the convenership of Mrs. Fred McGregor assisted by the following committee: Mesdames A. Macdonald, W. H. Creech, W. Young, and the Misses Della Fair and Mary McKinnon. An orchestra will be in attendance all day to furnish the musical part of the entertainment, and visitors who are making the round of the stalls will be able to procure a nice tea. Miss Jaffray will be on hand to read the cups.

Stalls well furnished with all manner of things suitable for Christmas gifts will be the central feature of the whole undertaking. Aprons will be

Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.

Store hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 1 p.m.



New Coats With Beaver- ine Fur Collars, Excel- lent Value at \$35.00

Monday we offer a newly arrived group of smart Velour Coats for women and misses, in shades of brown and reindeer, with French beaverine collars, and full lined, belted and full back models. These coats are exceptional value Monday at, each.....\$35.00

Jaeger All-Wool Knickers, white and colors.
Per pair.....\$5.50

Many New Stamped Pieces to Embroider

The most attractive gifts are those on which you put a bit of handiwork, and if you select the materials from the Art Needlework Section right away you will have time to make several especially dainty gifts before Christmas. Nor have you any idea how easy you can make your home with luncheon sets, table covers, embroidered tea towels and all sorts of things which you will enjoy doing just as pick-up work on long Winter afternoons.

Note the Following:

Stamped Nightgowns, new designs; made up, ready to embroider. At \$1.75 to \$2.75
Envelope Chemises, of fine quality mull and nainsook; stamped in dainty designs. At, each, \$1.90 to.....\$2.75
Stamped Pink Mull Bloomers, lace trimmed. Special at, per pair.....\$1.90
Dressing Sacques, of fine quality muslin and crepe; white and colored. At \$1.90 to \$2.25
Stamped White Centres, in all the wanted sizes; new designs, 90c to.....\$1.90
Dresser Scarves, to embroider, 75c and.....\$2.25
Stamped Tray Cloths, \$1.25 and.....\$1.50
Luncheon Cloths, \$1.25 to \$3.90
Serviettes, to embroider, at, each, 50c and.....75c
A Big Range of Tea Aprons, to embroider, 35c to.....90c
Boudoir Caps.....35c
Babies' Feeders, each, 35c up to.....90c
Babies' Bibs, 35c and.....50c
Pin Cushion Tops, 35c to 90c
Tan Linen Cushion Tops, 50c to.....\$1.25
Tan Linen Centres, each, 50c to.....\$2.25
Tan Linen Scarves, each, 90c to.....\$1.75
Fudge Aprons, each.....95c
Asbestos Mats, each, 90c and.....\$1.25
Bath Towels, small and large, 60c to.....\$2.25
Guest Towels, each, 40c up to.....\$1.25

Have Solid Comfort This Winter! We Can Install a PIPELESS FURNACE

in your home for \$145.00 up to \$275.00, for the famous
McClary "Sofco" Pipeless Furnace

THACKER & HOLT

PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS
PHONE 2922 COR. BROAD AND PANDORA

Albion Stove Works

Limited

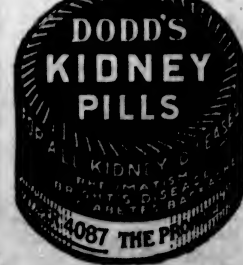
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In charge of Margaret Stewart; candle will be in charge of Betty Harkness, and will be displayed on a stall arranged in Japanese fashion; fancy work will be in charge of Alma Fraser, and the table will show a quite unique display of beautifully embroidered linens and other articles suitable for Christmas gifts. Handkerchiefs of every shape, size and price will be shown at the handkerchief counter, which is to be in charge of Bonnie Forbes, and there will be a rare supply of home-cooked foods in charge of Mary McKinnon. Popcorn, doughnuts and coffee stalls, and a fishpond will be popular with the children.

A pretty attraction will be the doll stall, in charge of Helen Portman. A great many of the young ladies have concentrated their energies in preparing for this section of the bazaar, and there will be a unique display of hand-dressed "waxen ladies" representative of every occupation in dildom, each packed in a box ready to send away as a Christmas present.



The Daily Colonist

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Sunday, November 13, 1921

AMERICAN PROPOSALS

The American proposals for a reduction in naval armaments have been submitted to the Washington conference to form a basis for discussion. A mere layman could hardly express any informed opinion on their utility, for that is a matter for naval experts. Judging from the figures affecting the reductions suggested it would appear that the United States would suffer most in actual loss of tonnage, but there are a variety of other considerations which enter in where any naval commitments are concerned. Under the proposal there is a suggestion affecting replacement, that is the building of new ships when existing war vessels become obsolete, and we notice that the maximum of tonnage which could be built in this way is suggested as 100,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States, with Japan given a maximum of 200,000 tons. France is, seemingly, not considered in the arrangement. The replacement of capital ships is subject to a ten-year holiday invitation, during which, presumably, no naval construction would be undertaken.

Any proposal for reduction in naval armaments deserves very close scrutiny by the representatives of this Empire, inasmuch as our security is dependent on sea power. Great Britain has the interests of her subjects in the Seven Seas to consider. She has a greater need for naval power than any other country, and she must, for self preservation, be chary about debilitating the instrument which insures the freedom of the seas. The amount of sea coast she has to protect, and the amount of the tonnage which flies her flag are two considerations of major importance in her involvement in proposals for naval reductions. She needs fleets of a greater cruising radius than those of any other power, and will need them so long as there is any efficacy in naval strength. This does not mean that the American proposals will not be considered in the spirit in which they are intended, but it is the British people themselves, acting on the advice of those whom they trust with their defensive armaments, who will be the last arbiters of how far they can go in limiting their sea power.

The phase of the proposals which suggests the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of ship construction gives rise to the question of why there should be such wanton waste of capital. If it is decided to reduce navies, surely the vessels can be withdrawn from commission can be devoted to other than naval uses. It is right that the proposals affecting a reduction in armaments should come from the United States. It is wrong for the public to entertain the belief that they will be embraced by all nations as they stand. America has not only suggested what she is willing to do herself, but has also put forward proposals of what she considers other nations should do in the circumstances. Those other nations, Great Britain and Japan, have now to make known their viewpoints. Their attitude on reduction of armaments must be based on the requirements of their safety, and it is possible that one or other of them may have more salutary suggestions to make than those which have emanated from the United States.

ADVICE TO MUNICIPALITIES

The advice of the Minister of Finance to municipalities, as contained in his Budget Speech, is in part sound, but in part it is of a character which will not be adopted. After the manner in which the Government has failed to provide adequate financial relief for the municipalities, a purpose for which the present session of the Legislature is being held, it is unlikely that any of the advice will be received in good part. Mr. Hart is right in saying that expert assessors should be employed and that the assessed values of properties should be their cash values. He is right also in the contention that the courts of revision should be entirely independent of the municipal councils. The recommendation he advances that improvements should be taxed up to 50 per cent of their value is worthy of consideration owing to the failure of the quasi single tax system which has been adopted in some cities of this Province. Where he maintains that public utilities should be made to pay interest on capital investment, the cost of operation and sinking fund charges, he enunciates a plain business maxim, and it is one to which municipalities should give careful heed.

We go farther than Mr. Hart does in his strictures on the present Local Improvement Law. He believes that it should be amended so that the councils will not have authority to initiate Local Improvement schemes without the sanction of a majority of at least three-fifths of the owners, both in number and in value of the

property, and with rigid restrictions upon the limit of expenditure based upon the assessed valuation of the property affected. Our contention is that the Local Improvement Act should be rescinded and that any improvements which are contemplated should be dealt with from the aspect of the city as a whole and paid for out of general revenue. That is an essential safeguard which would exercise a most desirable effect in reducing the volume of loans yearly put up at tax sales. Experience, that can only be characterized as disastrous, has shown that the Local Improvement plan is unsound. It has the effect of sending up the values of properties in times of real estate booms, but it leads to expenditures beyond the ability of the people to pay, and to improvements which are often quite unnecessary as has been illustrated over and over again in this community.

The Minister of Finance believes that there is no use giving further assistance to municipalities from the Provincial treasury unless more direct control of municipal expenditures is exercised, as otherwise, he contends, there is nothing to prevent a recurrence of the present situation within a very few years. Mr. Hart underestimates the Government's power. For one thing the wiping out of the Local Improvement Act will prevent a great deal of unnecessary expenditures. In another way the Legislature can deal with education and limit its scope to the ability of the people to pay. The Legislature has it in its power to do away with School Boards and Police Commissions and concentrate their duties within city councils. It has the power to insist that each and every provision of the Municipal Act is observed, that sinking funds be kept intact and that land within municipalities is assessed at its actual value. The Government must accept blame for the condition in which municipalities find themselves today, and it has all the control necessary now to prevent any expenditures which may be regarded as wasteful. If it does not know what to do it should appoint a Local Government Board with a personnel of business men who will be able to keep the cabinet informed of municipal affairs.

With Mr. Hart's suggestion that city managers should be employed by cities with a population of 10,000, or over, we have no sympathy whatever. The people are not prepared to delegate authority over expenditures to those whom they do not elect to office. The city manager system is one of those experimental contrivances which would have the effect of reducing public interest in civic affairs. A Mayor and aldermen have been found to be the best method of government in the best governed cities of the world, and we do not believe that Victoria is in any humor to indulge in an experiment no matter how powerful the arguments advanced by theoretical experts. It is the laws under which city councils operate that need revision and amendment, not the city councils which should be shorn of any of their powers. The Government has it within its authority, through its influence over the Legislature, to reform each and all of the evils affecting municipal financing which are pointed out in the Budget Speech. It is its duty to see that the Municipal Act is observed, both in its letter and in its spirit, and, moreover, it is its duty to bring about a redistribution of taxation as between the Province and the municipalities which will definitely provide a solution for the financial problems of the latter.

COST OF EDUCATION

Emphasis on the contention, so often advanced in these columns, that the cost of education has grown to such an extent that it has exceeded the ability of the people to pay, is contained in the Budget Speech in the Provincial Legislature. The per capita cost of schools on the basis of school population in 1911 was \$49.94. In 1920 it was \$78.92. This is the figure of the average cost, but in some municipalities it rose as high as \$100, and more. The gross debt of the schools has increased by 125 per cent since 1911, and it now stands at \$163.60 per head of the present school population. The interest and redemption charges upon school debts, and the Government grants to schools doubled in the decade, and the cost of operation and maintenance of the schools quadrupled. The growth in the school population has not been accompanied by a proportionately increased ability of the people to pay. Buildings for school accommodation, more costly than were needed, have been erected in many centres. Teachers, more than are required, have been engaged. Subjects unnecessary in a public school education, have been added to the curriculum, and there have been wasteful expenditures on what have been called "trills" in the educational system, all of which account for the abnormal costs which are now weighing so heavily on the people.

The figures quoted in the Budget Speech are a warning to the Government and to School Boards. They are a challenge to the Legislature to take up the whole subject of State education, and decide, once for all, what should be its scope and character. It is axiomatic that the limit set to State education should be based on the willingness of the taxpayers to provide the cost, and that limit has been exceeded. There is only a laudible interest in the subject in the Legisla-

ture, chiefly because the municipalities have to find most of the money, and because the Department of Education has sedulously fostered the opinion that the system prevailing in British Columbia is better than in any other Province in the Dominion. Comparisons of this character may be odious, but apart from any consideration of this kind it is a fact with which the people are confronted, and that is that educational expenditures have exceeded the limit at which the taxpayers wish they should be set. To keep within that limit a reform of the curriculum is essential. That is a duty which lies with the Department of Education acting on the advice of the Council of Public Instruction. The Legislature has the final responsibility, and it should set the wheels of reform in motion at once.

THOUGHTS IN THE SILENCE

On Armistice Day
While in the silence here I stand,
Why should my thoughts be led to Thee;
And travel to the promised land,
Where they are there so pure and free.
For there they stand in robes of white
For whom our heads are bared to-day;
Who fought and conquered in the fight
When mighty odds caused such dismay.
And here we humbly stand awhile,
With heads bowed low to Thee above;
I fancy I can see these smile
With welcome arms and words of love
To those who gave their all so free
That we might live in peace and love.
Did they not gain their liberty
To live with Thee in heaven above?
And as I stand in reverence here,
And ponder o'er those deeds of love,
'Twas Christ laid down his life so dear
To make a path for us above;
And as this day comes round each year,
We stand in silent thought with Thee;
May we more oft his loved ones cheer
And practice Christianity.—Gratitude.

POSSIBLE MARKET FOR B.C. SPRUCE LUMBER

Trade Commissioner Gordon B. Johnson writes from Glasgow—The fishing industry of the East Coast of Scotland, of which Aberdeen is the centre, is as old as the world knows, a large and famous one. As far as exports are concerned, pickled herrings are by far the principal fish of the trade. No separate figures for Scotland are available, but the statistics of the industry in this one branch alone will be realized when it is stated that the exports of cured or salted (pickled) herrings alone from the United Kingdom in 1913 were over 8,795,000 hundred weight, or 429,750 long tons, valued at \$5,321,000. The principal consuming countries of pickled herrings shipped from Aberdeen were Germany and Russia. By reason of the state of the exchanges with those countries the exports are at present far below the level of 1913 and 1920 they were less than one-third of the pre-war normal. No improvement in this branch of the trade can be looked for until Russia and Germany have regained their normal external purchasing power through the resumption of stable political and financial conditions and the improvement of their exchanges.

Pickled herring is shipped in barrels, and before the war about 2,500,000 barrels were shipped annually. This would represent about 900 standards of wood of 65 cubic feet per standard. The barrels are made at Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, etc., from staves mostly imported from Sweden. Out of every 1,000 feet of staves 73 barrels are manufactured. The majority of barrel makers do not possess the necessary plant for cutting the staves into the required shape, all the fish packers find that this retains the pickle much better than other species. The staves used are all-tight and water-tight, and are sawn, but not dressed. The wooden hoops used mostly all come from Bordeaux, France.

In pre-war days the price for staves was about 77s. per 1000 feet. Today's prices are about 17 per 1000 feet, delivered Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, or Peterhead. A prominent firm of fish curers and exporters, Aberdeen recently stated to the writer that they used no reason why Canadian lumber or coopers stock manufacturers should not be able to compete with Sweden in the staves for the barrels required in this trade. In the event of any Canadian manufacturers desiring to open business in this line they will be very pleased to give them any assistance, and act as their agents in this country. They will send samples of what is required to any reliable firm interested. The name and address of the firm are given at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (File No. T.C.-2-118), and at the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow.

While no immediate business in staves is in sight, it would be advantageous for any firm which wishes to get a permanent footing in this large business to make the necessary arrangements without delay, and so be in a position to take immediate advantage of the demand that is certain to rise in course of time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No letter to the editor will be inserted except after the proper signature, and only on one side of the paper. This rule admits of no exceptions.

Election of a Police Commissioner
Sir,—At the municipal election to be held next December, Dr. Ernest Hall, Police Commissioner, will be a candidate for re-election. When a candidate has never been in office, his fitness for the position to which he aspires is unknown; he may be eminently fitted for the office, or he may be just the reverse; but when a candidate seeks re-election for any public office, the electors have his past record to guide them and help them to a decision as to the advisability of re-electing him, and they have a perfect right to discuss, criticize and express their opinion upon all or any of his public acts.

It would, therefore, be only wise to consider some of Dr. Hall's acts as Police Commissioner to enable us to arrive at a conclusion as to his fitness for the position and his claims for re-election. When Chief of Police Langley left for his vacation, Deputy Chief of Police Palmer was appointed acting chief. Chief Langley left a letter for the Police Commissioners, with instructions that it was not to be opened until a certain date, but Dr. Hall and Mr. North were so anxious to know the contents of the letter that in spite of the objections of the Mayor, they opened the letter about ten days before the date specified. That was a deliberate breach of trust; the letter was not the property of the Commissioners till the date arrived when it was to be opened. Until that time they held it in trust for Chief Langley, whose property it was, and who could have claimed or recalled it any time prior to the date mentioned for opening it. It is difficult to understand how a man with any self-respect could descend to such an action, and the two Commissioners must not be surprised if it has caused the electors to lose confidence in them.

The next matter is the appointment of a new Chief of Police in place of Chief Langley, who had resigned; the position should have been given to Acting Chief Palmer, who was the senior in the police force, and who had rendered good and efficient service for more than a quarter of a century, and was, therefore, entitled to the position. Promotion by seniority should be the rule in all the public services, provided the senior on the list is qualified for the superior position.

Next comes the disgraceful Charlie No business, where we again find the Mayor in opposition to Commissioners Hall and North in the scandalous transaction. It is true the Law Court acquitted Commissioners Hall and North of having committed any illegality in the matter, but that does not remove the moral stigma attached to such questionable acts. One of the most important and most far-reaching in possible results is the unjustified and unwarrantable dismissal of four of the best men of the police force, without any cause of complaint, or any charge whatever being brought against them; such action is tantamount to an arbitrary abuse of the power vested in the Commissioner, which if persisted in would ultimately lead to the demoralization of the police force, and every man would feel that his position was no longer secure; and would become careless in the performance of his duties, and on the lookout for some other occupation.

If two of the Commissioners have the right to dismiss four members of the force without cause, there is nothing to prevent them from dismissing the Chief and the whole force and filling their places with others who would be more subservient to the wishes and desires of the Commissioners.

The Chief of Police, who is responsible for the way the duties of the police are performed, is protected against the resolution depriving him of the services of some of his best men, but his protests were ignored by the Mayor and the Council. We have a good police force, and one reason for that is that the men engaged in it have regarded it as a life service, but once let it be believed that they may at any time be dismissed without cause by freak Commissioners, and all interest in the services will be lost, and they will simply hold their positions as a means of livelihood, or other occupation. It may be of interest to your readers to know that Mr. Perdue has been in the force 29 years, Mr. Cartow 21 years, Mr. MacDonald 14 years, and Mr. Siciliano 9 years, during the whole of which time there has not been a single charge or complaint brought against them; in fact, they are all men of the highest character, and fair and just to them that they should be brought against them?

There are other matters that might be touched upon, but those cited should be sufficient to show that the police are both desirable and necessary. It is to be hoped that the man elected for Police Commissioner at the coming election will be neither an extremist nor a crank, but that he will be a man of sound common sense, with a keen sense of justice to all concerned in any and every question that may come before the Commissioners for their consideration, and

WAR!

(Dedicated to the Disarmament Conference at Washington)

How can I picture thee? Thou hast thy morn,
Thy shadowy eve, and night, as doth the day;
Thy morn's proud pageant, liveried bold and gay,
Whose plumed and bannered stream through banks deep-born
Of cheering multitudes is bravely borne;
Thy evening's flaming sky, and shadows grey
Of long-drawn ranks of death in disarray,
All shen-bud and hushed and hallow-torn.

Then, curtained dark, thy night's Gethsemane,
Where tears and blood earth's gentlest hearts o'erflow;
Where fearless infants suck the breasts of woe,
And Age lies broken-crowned, and Life's Summer,
Life's Summer, stayed at noon, garlands in gloom
Her withered flowers and buds that ne'er may bloom.

Victoria, B.C., 1921.

—DUDLEY H. ANDERSON.

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The dresses featured are excellent values, and are in the very newest styles. They are cleverly designed from fine quality all-wool serge; overskirt and straight-line styles, smartly trimmed with braid or embroidered in self or contrasting colors; black and navy only. Sizes 16, 18, 36 to 44. Excellent values at \$25.00.



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Brown Wolf Stole, large size, finished with head and tail; lined with crepe de Chine. Price, \$55.00.
Large Black Wolf Stole, animal shape, with head and tail; crepe de Chine lined. Price, \$50.00.
Large China Dog Stole, animal shape; satin lined. Price, \$18.50.

Black China Dog Stoles, animal shape; satin lined. Price, \$15.00.
Large Stole, made of cub bear, with head and tail; crepe de Chine lined. Price, \$48.00.
Handsome Stole of brown wolf, animal shape, with head and tail; crepe de Chine lined. Price, \$37.50.
Novelty Shoulder Throws of fine fur, in mole shades, silk lined. Price, \$35.00 and \$37.50.
Black Wolf Stole, in cape effect, finished with large buttons. Price, \$27.50.
Black China Dog Stole, animal shape, with head and tail. Priced at \$12.50.
Black China Dog Stole, animal shape, with head and tail. Priced at \$12.00.

Choker Ties, in mink, fitch, grey Persian lamb, natural and brown, opossum, grey squirrel, sable and seal, in a variety of styles; some have head and tail. Prices, \$9.50 to \$30.00.
Handsome Stole of black wolf, finished with head and tail. Priced at \$25.00.
Brown Wolf Stole, animal shape, with head and tail; satin lined. Price, \$18.50.
Civet Cat Neck Pieces, in cape effect, finished with large buttons. Price, \$15.00 and \$25.00.
Large Stole of black wolf, animal shape, finished with head and tail; satin lined. Priced at \$22.50.

with convictions and a will strong enough to prevent him from becoming a mere puppet in the hands of others.

CHAR. E. REDFERN,
648 John Street, Victoria, B.C.,
Nov. 10, 1921.

The Federal Election
Sir,—I venture to say that no election was as important or vital to the nation as the one to be held shortly, and it behooves the men and women of Canada to place the very strongest and most able man we can possibly get at the head of affairs.

Premier Meighen unquestionably is the man.

In the course of an address by Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, before the Kiwanis Club of Kingston, he paid the following tribute to Premier Meighen: "One of the pleasing facts I remarked in England was the great respect for Canada and Canadians and the splendid impression made there by Premier Meighen when in attendance at the recent Imperial Conference, which was being held while I was overseas. Everywhere in England, wherever he went, Mr. Meighen made a marked impression as a strong, virile, vigorous personality—alert, in mind, keen and far seeing in vision and judgment, and with a fearless determination to stand for the right. Perhaps the one characteristic of Mr. Meighen that more than anything else impressed the people of the Motherland was his quiet determination and his amazing ability to compress in a few words not alone his own opinions but, as I believe it, the opinion of his fellow countrymen, whom he so worthily represented. Indeed, I know of no statesman in public life today who can say exactly what he wants to say in so few words, and yet at the same time carry such force and conviction. He was easily one of the outstanding and dominant figures at the conference and in his absolute courage he appealed greatly to the English people. In fact, he is a real force, a real leader; we as Canadians may well be proud of the part he played in this conference."

Another equally prominent educationist, Professor G. B. Skelton, also of Queen's University, biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, uttered a mood of praise of the Prime Minister in the Queen's University. He wrote of Premier Meighen: "He has already given proof of high administrative capacity. His personal integrity is beyond question. He has audacity to conceive, and backbone to carry it through. Canadian of all parties, and of none, may take pride in the fact that the man who for years to come is to have a high and responsible place in Ottawa will hold his own in character and capacity with the political leaders of any other of the English speaking peoples, whether Lloyd George, Smuts or others."

The above is the opinion of two prominent educationists. No man in Canada is so pre-eminently suited to be our leader.

G. A. OKELL,
702 Wilson Street, Victoria, B.C.,
Nov. 10, 1921.

British Income Tax Refunds

Sir,—Although, as the result of my previous letters, I have had the pleasure of advising many of your readers as to what claims for repayment of British income tax they were entitled to make, I find that there are many who have been misinformed by their advisers in this country and are ignorant of the fact that they can claim a considerable sum. For the benefit of these readers, may I trespass upon your valuable space to point out again that:

(1) Every British subject resident out of the United Kingdom is entitled to recover, if proportionate, if not all, British tax paid since April 6, 1920.
(2) Every person who has served the crown or a proctorate of the crown or a missionary society, or is forced to reside abroad for the sake of his health, or that of any member of his family, can claim a refund as above since April 6, 1918.
(3) Every person, British subject or otherwise, in receipt of British war loan interest or dividend from non-British funds and companies, e.g., India stock, Canadian Pacific Railway, Rand Water Board, etc., can recover every penny of tax deducted since April 6, 1918, even where the securities stand in the names of trustees.

(4) Where British and colonial income tax is paid in respect of the same source of income a refund can be obtained.

If anyone interested in the above matter will write to me, I shall be pleased to advise them, without charge, exactly how they stand.

WILFRED T. FRY,
Walter House, 415-423 Strand,
London, W.C., Oct. 24, 1921.

France plans extensive waterfront development at Havre, Dunkirk, Marseilles and Rouen immediately.

"Aberystwyth"
Sir,—Thanks for the interesting account of the Welsh gathering given in today's paper. We poor Hanesians might well learn some lessons in hymn singing and indeed in unaccompanied part singing generally, from our more musical and better trained Welsh neighbors.

I wish, however, to take exception to "Aberystwyth" grand and popular tune as it is, being called an "old tune." Dr. Parry, its composer, only died in 1903; the tune bears the date of 1879 and is copyright. Its composer said to Mr. H. Jude, "Ah, Jude, you and I have written some things that will work while, but if I am not mistaken I shall be remembered as the composer of 'Aberystwyth' when all my greater works are forgotten." I suppose Jude is remembered by his sweet little jingle, "Galle, set to 'Jesus calls us o'er the tumult,' if by anything at all.

For a real old Welsh tune we must take "Ar hyd y nos" which fits to the evening hymn, "God who madest earth and heaven," as if it had been made for it. We have a wealth of Welsh tunes in the hymn book which is used in most of the churches of the Church of England churches. Try the one called "Catharine" to "Gude Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," or "Cae-gyl," to "Just as I Am," or "Llan-glof-fa" to "I Need Thee, Precious Jesus," or "St. Peter's (Glasbeil)" to "My Faith Leads Up to Thee," not to mention others, either better known or less likely to please.

I heard the tune "Aberystwyth" first on the slopes of Aberystwyth Castle, sung by a group of miners; again I heard it at Euston Station, London, as a number of young men reverently took leave of the body of some friend which was being taken away for interment in Welsh soil. Nor shall I forget the way in which the congregation, as well as the choir, sang it in one of the fine churches at Shrewsbury, on my late visit to that proud old town.

W. GLADSTONE,
108 Joseph St., Victoria, B.C., Nov. 11, 1921.

A drop of hot paraffin on the spot of the shoe over a corn will make the leather stretch.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Daily British Colonist of November 13, 1871.)

New Ministry.—With the view to the formation of a responsible ministry at the earliest opportunity for the preparation of measures to be laid before the Legislature, the Assembly at the earliest practicable opportunity of that body, the Hon. the Governor has called upon Mr. McCraith to form a ministry. That gentleman has selected as his colleagues Mr. R. H. Robertson, Mr. H. H. Robertson, Mr. H. H. Robertson, and Mr. H. H. Robertson to that of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Mr. McCraith continues as Attorney-General as heretofore.

Mayor and Councilors sworn in.—His Worship Mayor MacDonald, and Messrs. Gowan, McMillan, Lewis, Mitchell and Taylor took the oath of magistracy and office yesterday. In front of Chief Justice Bagg, and were duly installed in their respective positions. The Chief Justice told the Councilors that they all spoke out like men, and that he had no doubt they would do their duty. His Lordship handed the Great Seal of the City to the Mayor and the members of the corporation took their seats. Councilor Gowan, being absent from the city, was not sworn in.

ESTABLISHED 1855

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This announcement will prove of special interest to those who have these beautiful patterns of open stock dinnerware in their homes. Broken or missing pieces can now be purchased at liberal reductions. Here are a few examples of these sterling values:

White and Gold and Bridal Rose Dinnerware

Teacups and Saucers, reg. \$14.00 per doz., now \$11.40

Plates—8-inch, regular \$9.50 per doz., now \$7.60

8-inch, regular \$10.50 per doz., now \$8.40

8-inch, regular \$11.50 per doz., now \$9.20

Soup Plates, reg. \$10.50 per doz., now \$8.40

Vegetable Dishes, reg. \$13.50 each, now \$10.80

Gravy Boats, reg. \$3.50 each, now \$2.80

Platters—10-inch, regular \$3.75 each, now \$3.00

11-inch, regular \$4.75 each, now \$3.80

12-inch, regular \$5.75 each, now \$4.60



Bridal Rose Open Stock Dinnerware

Cups and Saucers, reg. \$10.50 per doz., now \$8.40

Plates—8-inch, regular \$9.50 per doz., now \$7.60

8-inch, regular \$10.50 per doz., now \$8.40

8-inch, regular \$11.50 per doz., now \$9.20

Soup Plates, reg. \$10.50 per doz., now \$8.40

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Gravy Boats, reg. \$3.50 each, now \$2.80

Platters—10-inch, regular \$3.75 each, now \$3.00

11-inch, regular \$4.75 each, now \$3.80

12-inch, regular \$5.75 each, now \$4.60



Cretonne Clearance Continues

This is an exceptional offering of beautiful patterns in 31-inch Cretonnes, regularly priced as high as \$1.25 per yard. Sale price,

59c

Columbia Records

Regular \$1.00 each, now back to pre-war price **85c**

TOYTOWN Is Now Open

Bring the Children Tomorrow

CHURCH TAXATION IS SOUGHT BY CITIES

Delegation From Union of B.C. Municipalities Advances Arguments Against Exemption Before Committee

Total abolition of tax exemption on church sites was urged by representatives of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities which appeared before the Municipal Chapter of the Legislature yesterday morning.

President Loutet, introducing a number of resolutions passed at the last annual session of the Union, claimed that the Union is unanimously opposed to church exemption to any extent, and while it was a fact that the recent decision of the Privy Council, in the case of the City of Victoria versus St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral, was adverse to the municipality, the point could be covered by new legislation. The Union, he stated, covered every cult and religion, and he held that the Buddhist as well as other anti-Christian religions were equally entitled to the benefit under the Privy Council decision.

City Solicitor H. S. Pringle urged that in view of the fact that the decision which had held that the church site "under the eaves" was exempt, suggested that the Municipal Committee should accurately define just what part of a church site should be exempt. In that manner, in future, all mistakes would be obviated and expensive litigation avoided. Mr. Pringle had nothing to say as to the merits or otherwise of the Privy Council decision, but in view of that ruling, he said, it was the part of wisdom to take cognizance thereof and guard against future legal entanglements. He believed it was fair that provision should be made to give right of ingress and egress to the churches, and he suggested that should the committee see fit to recommend it, that a provision granting exemption to the actual church building, say, five feet additional, would be timely.

Mr. M. B. Jackson asked what would be the position were a portion of a church property used as a cemetery. Mr. Loutet agreed that in such case the exemption would be proper.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Province Joins With Dominion in Plan to Bear Cost of Granting Assistance

Co-operation with the Federal Government in the matter of relief measures in connection with unemployment in British Columbia was before the Executive Council of the Provincial Cabinet yesterday morning when an order-in-council was passed formally agreeing to act with the Federal Government.

On October 7 a Dominion order-in-council was passed providing that where municipalities carried on work for relief purposes, the Dominion would pay one-third above the normal cost, i.e., the cost as it would be in summer, conditional on the Province and the municipality each bearing one-third share. Where employment could not be furnished and relief is given by the municipalities, the Dominion would bear one-third of the cost, conditional on the Province and the municipalities bearing the remainder.

The order-in-council passed yesterday agrees to these proposals.

ASK HIGHER RATES

Advertising Firms Have Suggestions to Make to Provincial Government

Resolutions recently passed by the B. C. and Yukon Press Association calling for a higher level in advertising rates came before the Executive Council yesterday morning. Those members of the association appearing were Messrs. L. J. Ball, Vernon, president; H. H. Walker, Duncan, vice-president; H. M. Walker, Kenderdy; Frank Burd, Vancouver; M. B.

Billings, Kamloops; H. H. Hindmarsh, Nanaimo; and J. Jordan, Revelstoke. The delegation claimed that while publishers' costs have greatly increased over those of a few years ago, the legal advertising rate allowed by the Province remains the same and is now wholly inadequate to meet conditions. It was pointed out that Saskatchewan and Alberta have recognized the inadequacy of the rate and have consented to a thirty-three per cent higher scale. Premier Oliver assured the delegation that there would be full consideration in connection with the matter of advertising tax rates, and he suggested that the delegation should approach the municipal committee on the subject.

MODERATIONISTS MAKE APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Advocates of More Liberal Beer Clause Will Appear Before Administration and Advance Arguments

On Monday morning there will appear before the Government a large and influential delegation advocating a real moderation measure in British Columbia. The delegation is composed of the present situation with respect to the sale of beer.

The agitation to have a "beer clause" inserted into the present act of beer by retail arose immediately after the election of the present administration. Under the plebiscite passed in October, 1920, giving a mandate to the Government to handle the liquor situation on the basis of "Government control and sale of spirituous liquors in sealed packages," moderationists claim there has arisen a doubt as to how far the Government may go in the control and sale of liquor. Under the present regulations the sale of a liquor of reduced alcoholic content is greatly discouraged, they claim. Whatever the argument for and against the present liquor act, the brewers point out that there is absolutely no question that it is in its entire genesis, favorable to the sale of hard stuff. Beer, as a beverage, they claim, has been not overlooked, but to a measure absolutely tabooed. Under the present act, one may buy beer if they wish in the Government stores in quantity, but it is pointed out that the great bulk of the sale of beer was by draught at so much per glass. There is at present a public sentiment in favor of the more extended sale of malt liquors and the curtailment of "hard stuff." Under the present regulations the brewers maintain secret drinking of liquor of potent qualities, sold at high prices, is the rule. Whether it would be wise to substitute the drinking of beer for say fifty per cent of the "hard stuff" now being sold is a question which will be argued before the executive council of the Government by the brewers' delegation. This is the point the deputations of moderationists will bring before the cabinet on Monday.

CONDEMN SILENT TRADING IN BONDS

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt Brings Matter Before Bond Dealers Warn Against Raising Signatures

The attention of every financial house, bank and bond dealer in Victoria in Canada will be drawn to the recent raising of signatures on a Victoria bond marketed in Vancouver, and the fact that a general public will be warned to beware of similar crimes, as a result of a meeting of the British Columbia Bond Dealers in Vancouver last week.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, of the British America Bond Corporation, of Victoria, took a prominent part in the discussion of so-called silent trading in bonds. He stated that innocent people are selling and buying bonds without knowing what they are doing, but believing that by selling to one another without going to the regular brokers or bankers they save money. Mr. Flumerfelt pointed out that this saving of a few cents commission might cost the buyer of the bond and the greatest care should be taken to be certain that the bonds are valid.

PRITCHARD TO SPEAK AT COLUMBIA THEATRE

Following up his address of last Sunday, when he dealt with the article on "Disarmament and Common Sense," contributed by Prof. Stephen Leacock recently to a widely circulated magazine, Mr. W. A. Pritchard, at the Columbia Theatre tonight, will deal with articles contributed to the same magazine on this subject by Mr. A. S. Lardner, giving the British case, and Mr. Wm. Allen White, the American case.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Pritchard speaks at Tillamook School, on Tuesday at Marigold, and on Wednesday at Cedar Hill. Thursday morning he will leave for Duncan, speaking at the Opera House here in the evening, and practically the whole of his time after then until election day will be occupied in the northern part of the Nanaimo riding.

Scientists are trying to determine how long a series of ancient fortifications on the Island of Rapa, 700 miles north of Tahiti.

Baby's Own Soap

Best for Baby Best for You

freely with Baby's Own Soap

ALD. HARVEY ATTACKS INDUSTRY KNOCKERS

Says Some Members of City Council Are Opposed to Industrial Development — Committee Alarmed

Asserting that certain members of the City Council have demonstrated by their actions that they are opposed to the industrial development of Victoria, Alderman John Harvey yesterday launched a spirited attack against aldermen who, he charges, have endeavored to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of the City Council's Industrial Committee, of which he is chairman.

Alderman Harvey is tired of having to assume the defensive before the City Council whenever a new industrial project is under consideration, and laments the apparent lack of vision that has animated some of the councilmen hurled against him and his committee.

"It is a serious, regrettable thing to say," declared Alderman Harvey, "but I cannot help believing that it is a fact that certain members of the Council, as a result of their persistent opposition to industrial projects described to them, have shown themselves to be against the establishment of new industries in this city."

It was only after a hard fight that Alderman Harvey managed to get the Industrial Committee Friday night to grant a twenty-year lease to a soft drink establishment, which will install a plant in the Fernwood district on property formerly occupied by the city garage station. He has several other propositions to bring before the Council, one involving the establishment of tanks for the Shell Oil interests on the Esplanade area, and another for the erection of a jam factory.

Members of the Industrial Committee seem particularly hostile to Alderman E. B. Andros, who led the opposition to the twenty-year lease proposition Friday. They declare that prior to the meeting they had obtained Alderman Andros' endorsement of the proposal. They were appalled by his subsequent action.

"I can hardly express myself," said Alderman Robert Dinsdale, a member of the committee last night. "The course taken by Alderman Andros was most eccentric and decidedly peculiar."

Alderman Dinsdale is responsible for the selection of the factory site, and he voiced in favor of the twenty-year lease, although he was also sponsor of a proposal to grant a ten-year lease with option of extension, subject to cancellation on twelve months' notice.

OBITUARY NOTICES

KNIGHT—The remains of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Knight, whose death took place on Friday, will be forwarded this afternoon to Vancouver by the Sands Funeral Co., where funeral services will be conducted on Monday afternoon, the 14th inst., at the Mount Pleasant Undertaking Co. and interment will be made in the family plot, Vancouver. The deceased was born in Nova Scotia 43 years ago, and had been a resident of this city for the past eleven years.

HORNBACK—The funeral of baby Hornback, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd S. Hornback, of 1049 Pandora Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Home, 1825 Quadra St. Rev. F. A. P. Chidwick officiated, and interment was made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

BURRILL—The funeral for the late Mrs. Katherine Burrill will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, services will be held at the Thompson Funeral Home, 1825 Quadra Street. Rev. William Stevenson will officiate. Interment will be made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

HITCHCOCK—There passed away yesterday morning at the family residence, "The Belkirk," 162 Robertson Street, surrounded by friends and her children, Mrs. Ellen Hitchcock, widow of Valentine Hitchcock, and mother of Mr. Valentine Hitchcock, Miss Irene Hitchcock and Mrs. Walter Harlock. Mrs. Hitchcock was 76 years of age and born at Redditch, England, and had been a resident of Victoria for the past 23 years, where she spent a life devoted to her family and friends. To know her was to love her. The funeral will take place from the above address on Tuesday at 2 p.m. Proceeding to Christ Church Cathedral, where service will be held at 2:30, Rev. F. H. Fatt of the church will officiate. The remains will be laid to rest in Ross Bay Cemetery.

FORD—The death occurred at 4:15 p.m. November 12, at the family residence, 245 Mills Road, Paul Hay, of John Davidson Ford, aged 81 years. The late Mr. Ford was born in Jedburgh, Scotland, in 1840. He is survived by his wife, two stepsons, Mr. F. K. Fletcher and Mr. Charles H. Fletcher; two stepdaughters, Mrs. James Robb and Mrs. J. T. Smith, and three sons, George C. James G. and John H. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ESQUIMALT WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETS

Speakers Discuss Oriental Immigration Question and Spend Social Time in St. Paul's Parish Room

There was a large gathering of members of the Esquimalt Women's Institute at the monthly meeting held Wednesday night in the Parish Room, St. Paul's. The president, Mrs. Ricketts, who was the official delegate to the conference of Island's District Women's Institutes, read a very interesting report of the proceedings, further details being given by the accredited delegates, Mrs. Malheson, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Rogers. The resignation, owing to serious illness, of the secretary, Mrs. Read, was accepted with general regret. Mrs. Bell gave a talk on the Oriental question, explaining that although she had intended to speak on a different subject, yet in view of the paper on immigration reported to have been read at the conference, she felt impelled to tell what she knew of the unsuitability of the Oriental for fellow-citizenship with the white race. Mrs. Bell has a good knowledge of her subject and carried her audience



Irresistibly Dainty!

The New Evening Gowns and Dinner Frocks

With so many events of the social season on the calendar for November, our splendid array of new frocks and gowns will meet with universal approval. Creations of taffeta, satin and charmeuse are shown in a profusion of youthful modes and lovely shades. Dinner gowns of black velvet and lace, with the new flowing "Jenny" sleeve an important feature, are also shown. Prices from

\$35.00Telephone 3983 **Scurrah's LIMITED** 728-734 Yates St.

Footwear Prices Are Down

You can buy good footwear at Watson's today at \$4 and \$5 per pair less than a year ago.

See Our Windows for Styles.

633 Yates St. **WATSON'S** 633 Yates St.

The Home of Good Footwear

1 A Piano Cheap 2- and a Cheap Piano

The first we can interest you in at all times.

The second we are not interested in at any time, and, we believe, neither are you.

We sell on the closest margin, and upon the easiest terms, consistent with sane business methods. Our makes are—WILLIS, CHICKERING and KNABE.

Willis Pianos, Ltd. 1003 Government St. Phone 514

COFFEE

The liberation of the flavor is instantaneous upon contact with water at full boiling point (212).

Never use cold water.

JAMESON'S

POTATOES

Best Yukon, Netted Gem Potatoes. Extra good and cleaned at very reasonable prices; clean, and best cooking. **HONG YUEN & CO.** 1389 Quebec Street Phone 134

Killed at Level Crossing

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 12.—Traveling with side curtains of his automobile up, Walter Gayman, an official of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association, was instantly killed by a Grand Trunk train at a level crossing near Winona yesterday.

MAYBLOOM TEA The Triumph of Expert Tea Blending

"Sweetheart"



Fox-Trot

on the

New Edison

Edison Gets the Hits

This dance record was released with the Edison September records, before it was published as sheet music. Ask us for the latest. Reverse side, "Mimi," fox trot. Other latest ones, "Mississippi Cradle," "Fancies," "Somewhere in Naples," etc.

Take Home Some Records on Approval

Kent's Edison Store

Phone 3449

1004 Government Street

Phone No.
1670
Private Exchange
connecting to all
departments



Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670



Luncheon
50c
Four courses,
11:30 to 2:30.
Orchestra.
—1st Floor

Store Hours: Open 9 a.m.; Close 6 p.m. Wednesday, Close 1 p.m.

The Unique Advantage of Collective Buying

Permits Buying for Less and Selling for Less

With ten large stores and a well organized purchasing department, having buyers in London, New York, Montreal, Shanghai, Yokohama, Paris and other European centres, the Hudson's Bay Company purchases to the greatest possible advantage. This collective buying means lower contract prices on quality merchandise, and, together with our liberal selling policy and large volume of sales—

We Buy for Less and Sell for Less

An Exceptional Opportunity for Economy at No Sacrifice of Style or Quality

Women's Model Suits

Specially Priced at

\$79.50



Women who have deferred the selection of a winter suit until now will find this a profitable occasion. High-grade suits of velvet, broadcloth and tricotine of the very best quality, fur trimmed and handsomely embroidered, beautifully lined with plain and novelty silks. They are all copies from the latest French models, and represent the best and most distinctive styles of the season. Colors include taupe, brown, new blue, navy and reindeer. Sizes 16 to 42. Each suit is an exclusive model. Specially priced for Monday.

\$79.50
—2nd Floor

Bon Ton Corsets at \$6.50 to \$12.50



A Back-Lace Corset with perfect support and control for the entire corseted part of the form, which makes it a highly favored corset for fleshy women. This corset is substantially boned and has elastic section at hip. Comes in pink broche. Sizes 24 to 30. Monday's selling, **\$12.50**

Another model for the fleshy type comes in a good quality coutil; low bust and cut full, allowing ample freedom; graduated clasp holds abdomen flat; elastic gorges in long skirt; boned with the famous Wundabohn. Sizes 24 to 32. Monday's selling, **\$6.75**

We also feature a very comfortable hip confiner; elastic top clasp extends to within two inches of hip; very pliable, yet giving the required support. Comes in pink coutil. Sizes 22 to 27. Monday's selling, **\$6.50**
—2nd Floor

Things You Need for Christmas Cooking

Now Is the Time to Prepare for Xmas Cakes, Puddings and Other Baking

The following necessary ingredients are all this season's stock, and the best of their kind procurable:

Sun-Maid or Del Monte California Seedless Raisins, per 15 oz. package, **25c**
Sun-Maid Brand Seedless Raisins, per 15 oz. package, for **25c**
California Seedless Raisins, in bulk, lb., **23c**
2 lbs. for **45c**
Oil Bleached Sultana Raisins, per lb., **30c**
Choice Re-Cleaned Currants, per 16-oz. pkg., **20c**
Wagstaffe's New Lemon Peel, per lb., **35c**
Wagstaffe's New Orange Peel, per lb., **35c**
Wagstaffe's New Citron Peel, per lb., **35c**
Wagstaffe's New Drained Peel, Orange, Lemon and Citron, ready cut, 1 lb. cartons, each, **45c**
White Dove Brand Almond Paste, in bulk, per lb., **85c**
Shredded Coconut, in bulk, per lb., **30c**
Shredded Coconut, in bulk, 2 lbs. for **65c**
Desiccated Coconut, in bulk, per lb., **25c**
Scheppe's Coconut, 4 oz. packages, each, **15c**
Baker's Fresh Grated Coconut, in its own milk, per tin, **15c**
Hudson's Bay Seal of Quality Spices, in tins, each, for **12c**
Comprising Ground Nutmeg, Ginger, Allspice, Mixed Pastry Spice, Mace, Cloves and Ground Cinnamon.
Hudson's Bay Seal of Quality Extract—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, etc., 2 oz. bot., **25c**
Per 4 oz. bottle, **45c**
—Lower Main Floor

Beacon Velour Robing, 98c Yd.

Make up your own bathrobe from these cozy velour robes; they are woven from thick, soft, lofty yarns; they are the acme of comfort; large choice of rich colorings and designs to suit all tastes; 27 inches wide. Monday's selling, per yard, **98c**
—Main Floor

The Season's New Blouses

Habutai Silk Blouses at \$7.95 Each

In a very heavy quality silk, with groups of tucks and edging of knife pleating, trimmed fronts; roll collar and turn-back cuffs; also edged with pleating; elastic at waist; sizes 36 to 44. Monday's selling at, each, **\$7.95**
—2nd Floor

Another Habutai Silk Blouse at \$6.95

In strictly tailored style, with pin-tucked front and convertible collar; in white only. Monday's selling at, each, **\$6.95**
—2nd Floor

Children's New Camel Hair Tam o' Shanters

In plain shades, with contrasting pom-pom; in sage, Oxford, nigger, sand and pink. Monday's selling at, each, **\$3.00**
—2nd Floor

New Camel Hair Tam o' Shanters at \$4.25

With pom-pom and band. Comes in orchid turquoise, flame, camel, taupe and burnt orange. Monday's selling at, each, **\$4.25**
—2nd Floor

100% Pure Wool Tuxedo Sweaters at \$8.50

With detached vestee, patch pockets and belt. Come in rose, turquoise, flame, sage blue and Eau de Nile. Monday's selling at, each, **\$8.50**
—2nd Floor

A New Arrival of Evening Gowns

In dainty models of satin, taffeta, Georgette, and combination of silk, net and taffeta, with soft crushed waists; trimmed with silver lace and narrow ribbon; finished with dainty French bouquets at waist line; overdress, panel and draped skirts; in the season's newest pastel shades of flesh, Bermuda sky, white, peach and many others. Sizes to 40. Monday's selling, each, **\$45.00**
—2nd Floor

Fall Coats

Attractively Priced at
\$54.95

In good quality velour cloth; loose style, narrow belts, set-in sleeves, convertible collar of beaverine or French seal; coats are handsomely embroidered; full silk lined. Come in fawn, reindeer and taupe. Sizes to 40. Wonderful values for Monday's selling, each, **\$54.95**
—2nd Floor

Leather Shopping Bags From \$3.50 to \$10.00

With mirror and change purse in calikin, tooled leather and spider grained finish. Monday's selling, each, from **\$3.50** to **\$10.00**

French Beaded Bags at \$5.00 Each

Women's French Beaded Bags, in beautiful colorings. Monday's selling at, each, **\$5.00**

Fancy Beaded Bags From \$9.50 to \$12.50 Each

Very pretty French Beaded Bags in a good variety of shapes and colors. Monday's selling, each, from **\$9.50** to **\$12.50**
—Main Floor

3 Attractive Values in Women's Hose



Women's Heather Cashmere Hose at \$2.00 Pair
Women's Fancy Heather Cashmere Golf Hose; a perfect fitting and very stylish hose; striped effects. Comes in lovat and moor shades. Sizes 8½ to 10. Monday's selling, per pair, **\$2.00**

Heather Cashmere Hose at \$2.50 a Pair
Women's Heather Cashmere Hose; full fashioned, with fancy silk clocks; very stylish hose. Comes in shades of lovat and grey. Sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Monday's selling, per pair, **\$2.50**

Women's Silk Hose at \$4.50 a Pair

Women's Italian Silk Hose; perfect fitting, with pyramid heel and double toes. Comes in navy, grey, flesh, silver, beige, white and black. Sizes 8½ to 10. Monday's selling, pair, **\$4.50**
—Main Floor

300 Pretty Semi-Porcelain Cups and Saucers

At Per Dozen **\$4.50**

In four different patterns; rose and ivory borders. If your dinner set is short of cups and saucers, match it with these. Monday's selling, **\$4.50** per dozen

7-Inch Plates, in the Popular E.L. and S. Patterns, to Clear at 25c Each

36 dozen of these plates to clear Monday at, each, **25c**

50 Dozen Cups and Saucers

To match above to sell, cup and saucer, **25c**
—Lower Main Floor

Wash Day Needs

Good Reliable Wringers at \$7.95 Each
With covered clamp and eggs; rollers 11 in. by 14. Monday's selling, **\$7.95**

Galvanized Wash Tubs
Size 0, each, **\$1.35**

Galvanized Wash Tubs
Size 1, each, **\$1.75**

Galvanized Wash Tubs
Size 2, each, **\$1.95**

Galvanized Wash Tubs
Size 2, each, **\$2.25**

Wash Boards at 69c Each
Another 10 dozen of these Wash Boards to clear Monday; well made zinc wash boards. Monday's selling, each, **69c**
—Lower Main Floor

Wool Witney Blankets

Famed for their warmth-giving and wearing qualities; woven from thoroughly scoured pure wool yarns and finished with blue borders. Size 63 x 83, weight 7 lbs., per pair, **\$15.00**
Size 72 x 90, weight 9 lbs., per pair, **\$20.00**
—Main Floor

Oriental Rugs Specially Priced

During the next few days we are offering some very special values in Oriental Rugs. These were purchased under most favorable conditions, and we have marked them at prices which should decide intending rug buyers to secure their requirements now. Come in and see our interesting displays.

One Royal Bokhara Rug at \$495.00

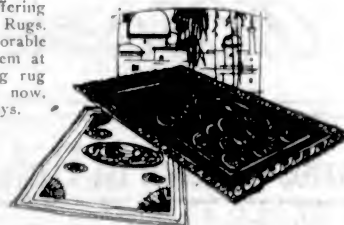
With small Oriental designs, in shades of terracotta and blue. A very fine rug of this type. Size 11-4 x 6-9. Monday's selling, for, **\$495.00**

One Anatolian Rug at \$396.50

In medallion design, in soft rose colorings and blue. This is a very heavy quality rug; size 11-1 x 7-11. Monday's selling at, **\$396.50**

One Only, Kazak Rug at \$85.00

With red ground and fawn and blue colorings. Special for Monday's selling, **\$85.00**



One Only, Guendge Rug at \$39.50

In fawn colorings, with large Oriental designs. Sizes 7-6 x 3-1. Monday's selling at, **\$39.50**

One Only, Dozar Rug at \$187.50

In soft shades of rose, with colored border. A very attractive rug, and an exceptional value. Monday's selling, **\$187.50**
—2nd Floor

New Sundour Sheila Cloth for Portiere Curtains \$5.50 a Yard

You will find this one of the finest materials that can be used for portiere curtains. It is heavy and warm, with chenille pile on both sides, no lining required; and you get a curtain that will stand the color and will not fade. We have it in rose, blue and brown, and the price, for this quality of goods, is very low. Monday's selling, per yard, **\$5.50**
—3rd Floor

Filet Net Curtain Panels \$1.10 and \$1.45

These Filet Net Curtain Panels are the most appropriate curtains for your windows. They are sheer, and hang daintily on your windows, permitting the necessary light to enter. These panels are nine inches wide and ninety inches long. Monday's selling, each, **\$1.10** and **\$1.45**
—1st Floor

Corson's "Made-in-Canada" Toilet Goods

These toilet preparations are known from coast to coast as being carefully made, dainty preparations, and are most moderately priced:

Corson's Charcoal Tooth Paste, **25c**
Corson's Talcum Powder, **25c**
Corson's Orchid Cold Cream, **30c**
Corson's Vanishing Cream, with Peroxide, **50c**
Corson's Liquid Cream, **50c**
Corson's Cleansing Cream, **50c**
Corson's Coconut Oil Shampoo, **40c**
Corson's Karessa Brilliantine, **50c**
Also Karessa, Pomander, Jockey and Orchid Perfumes, in bulk.
—Main Floor

Vaudeville
Drama

AMUSEMENTS

Pictures
MusicCAPITOL THEATRE
PRESENTS NEW IDEA

"After the Show," Main Item in Bill of Popular House This Week, Features Complete Musical Comedy

A musical comedy shown in its entirety is one of the novel features of William De Mille's superb Paramount production of "After the Show," which will be the feature at the Capitol Theatre this week. The principals in the picture are Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Charles Ogle, and a chorus of more than fifty young women appear in the scenes.

Several weeks were spent by Mr. De Mille in the direction of the chorus and stage hands who appear in the theatre set. The story deals with a young actress who is guarded by a stern doorkeeper and whose protégé she is. When love enters her life many dramatic scenes ensue, combining to make one of the most thrilling pictures displayed here this season.

The story was written by Rita Walman especially for Mr. De Mille. Lila Lee plays the leading female role, while Charles Ogle, the veteran character actor, asserts that his role is the greatest human interest part he has played in his career. Jack Holt plays the part of the angel—not the kind that wears wings—but the other sort that backs stage productions. The support is adequate.

AMUSEMENTS TOMORROW

The Stage
Royal—Marie Lohr in "The Marionettes."
The Screen
Capitol—"After the Show."
Dominion—"Sacred and Profane Love."
Columbia—"Where Lights Are Low."
Variety—"A Man's Home."

ELSIE FERGUSON SEEN
IN DOMINION'S BILL

"Sacred and Profane Love" Is Story by Arnold Bennett of Famous "Five Towns" Pottery District

Elsie Ferguson's picture, "Sacred and Profane Love," an intensely appealing story, to be shown at the Dominion Theatre starting tomorrow is the story of a girl living with her prudish aunt, an old maid, in Hursley, England. Carlotta Peel, surrounded by mid-Victorian ideals of "ignorance is bliss," who has worked off surplus energy by indiscriminate reading and by expressing her novel thoughts in writing.

On the eve of her twenty-first birthday, she is to accompany her aunt to hear Emille Diaz, a pianist,

"THE MARIONETTES"
IS MODERN COMEDY

Miss Lohr's Offering at Royal Victoria Theatre Tomorrow Night Is Brilliant French Play by Pierre Wolff.



MISS MARIE LOHR

One of the most brilliant of modern French comedies is "The Marionettes," by Pierre Wolff, which Miss Lohr has selected as the first play to be presented during her Canadian tour. In "The Marionettes," Miss Lohr is seen as Fernande de Monclara, a role in which she appeared with the veteran actor Sir John Hare, when the comedy was first produced in London, and in which she made a most profound impression.

The role of Fernande is that of a girl who has, influenced by her mother, made a marriage of convenience, her husband, the Marquis, having in exchange for her money, given her the title of Marquise, and in conferring it on her he considers that he has fulfilled his part of the contract, and is in no way bound to display any affection for her. He tells her frankly that he does not love her, that she is repulsive to him. Poor Fernande, who is deeply in love with him, is heartbroken, but determines to win his affection. To accomplish this she calls to her aid all the resources of her command. Hitherto she has dressed with extreme plainness; she now becomes a social butterfly, dresses magnificently, flirts outrageously, and shortly succeeds in arousing her husband's jealousy; his indifference to her is gradually converted into a passionate, overmastering love, without he himself being aware of it, until over-hearing her, as he believes, arranging to elope, he is aroused to such a pitch of insane jealousy that he attempts to compel her to confess who the man is who has supplanted him in her affection. He seizes her by the throat, as if about to strangle her, when he hears her approaching, and rushes from the room.

He now realizes that he is desperately in love with his wife, but thinks that he has lost her, regards through his own folly, and determines to leave Paris. Before leaving, he requests an interview. Fernande, still loving him, is inclined to explain all, but is restrained by her uncle, who insists that the first advance must come from him. She grants his conduct, and finally makes an avowal of his changed feelings. Fernande can restrain herself no longer, admits that she still loves him, throws herself in his arms, and all ends happily.

A combination of Sessue Hayakawa, as the star, Lloyd Osbourne, as author, and Colin Campbell, director, should be sufficient to insure perfection on the screen.

This all-star combination bestowed all its talents upon "Where Lights Are Low," the newest Hayakawa vehicle released by R-C Pictures Corporation and scheduled for exhibition at the Columbia Theatre for three days beginning Monday.

Sessue Hayakawa stands absolutely supreme as an interpreter of strong dramatic roles. His list of successes embraces many of the most notable dramatic productions in the history of moving pictures. He made his first big hit in "The Cheat," after which his career on the screen was a succession of triumphs. "Where Lights Are Low" gives the noted star just the sort of part for which he is best equipped and he rises to the occasion magnificently.

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Mr. Hayakawa is ably supported by a cast of prominent screen players, among whom are Grace Patton, as the gardener's daughter, and Toyo Fujita, the uncle.

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CHANGE OF PLAYS TO BE PRESENTED
AT THE
Royal Victoria Theatre

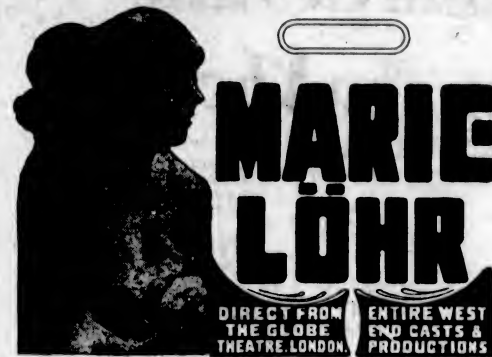
2:30 P.M. Week Commencing Monday, November 14—Matinee Saturday 8:15 P.M.

TRANS-CANADA THEATRES, LIMITED

INTRODUCE

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTRESS

Miss Marie Lohr has established her unchallengeable right to be ranked as one of the great emotional actresses of our day.—S. Morgan Powell, Montreal Star.



An actress that no lover of the best things of the theatre can afford to miss.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS
THE BRILLIANT COMEDY

"THE MARIONETTES"

BY PIERRE WOLFF

FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE
THE ABSORBING SOCIETY DRAMA

"HER DESTINY"

BY LOUIS VERNEUIL

Prices: Evenings, Lower Floor.....\$2.50, \$2.00 Balcony.....\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c
Saturday Matinee: Lower Floor.....\$2.00 Balcony.....\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c
Add 10% Tax. Seats Now on Sale

Anyone holding seats prior to the change of repertoire can change them at the Box Office for any performance they desire to see.

COLUMBIA OFFERING
IS ALL-STAR PRODUCT

"Where Lights Are Low," at Government Street House This Week, Presented With Sessue Hayakawa in Cast

A combination of Sessue Hayakawa, as the star, Lloyd Osbourne, as author, and Colin Campbell, director, should be sufficient to insure perfection on the screen.

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Usual
PricesVARIETY
THEATREUsual
Prices

ALL THIS WEEK

Presents

A Ralph Ince Production

Directed as Ralph Ince alone knows how to direct. He was given a STORY which has wider and stronger appeal than that possessed by any other current photoplay. It offers an ALL-STAR CAST.

"A MAN'S HOME"

The Best Picture That Has Ever Carried the Selznick Trade Mark—the Photoplay Without a Fault.

The Cast

Harry T. Morey
Grace Valentine
Mat Moore
Kathlyn Williams
Faire Binney
Roland Bottomley

Comedy

Final Chapter of

"SNUB" POLLARD

"Spot Cash"

AESOP'S FILM FABLES

(Modernized)

"Ants and the Grasshopper"

"The Son of Tarzan"

Note—There will be no more serials run in this theatre after this week.

Next Week

MARY PICKFORD in "THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"

Variety Orchestra

ing some investigating. From the results he deduces that what the American public wants most is the chance to laugh.

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Down East" and two Harold Lloyd comedies.

According to the exhibitors' reports other film features were in the also-ran class. In other words, said Myers, while producers were competing with each other in turning out (twit) stuff, the public was passing their output by and rushing to the houses that provided fun as the main element in their feature pictures. They chose the laugh rather than the "kick."

"The stage proves the same thing," declared Myers. "What is the great-

est success of the footlights in a generation? Frank Bacon's 'Lightnin'—a pure comedy. What was the greatest popular success of the previous generation? Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"

Peggy Hyland is being featured in a new picture, probably to be called "Along the Santa Fe Trail," which will be a picturization of an automobile trip from the Golden Gate to the Statue of Liberty. Fred L. Granville is directing it.

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MATINEE
20c and 25c
Children 10c
(All Day)

Capitol
Entertainment

EVENING
Balcony 20c
Main Floor ... 40c
Loges 50c

Jesse L. Lasky Presents a
William deMille
PRODUCTION
"After the Show"
BY RITA WEIMAN

The lure of the footlights, the Great White Way—and a lonely girl who wanted to be an actress.

But her only "acting" was in the chorus; her only friend a queer old fellow who watched the stage door.

And when the rich young "angel" of the show came into her life with his midnight suppers and love talk—

It's a story that runs through laughter and tears to an end you will enjoy to see!



From The Saturday Evening Post Story "The Stage Door"

Capitol Comedy
"A Dog-gone Mixup"
British Canadian News
Screen Snapshots

Capitol Vocal
and Musical
Presentation

Orchestral Feature
Leslie Grossmith and
Capitol Orchestra
Selection, "The Belle
of New York"

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PRINCESS THEATRE will reopen MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1921, with the great comedy drama

"The Misleading Lady"

To be presented by the new star company.
Order your seats at once for the grand reopening night.

Columbia School of Music

FACULTY
Principal, Mrs. Burdon-Murphy,
A.C.V., M.R.I.A.
Miss Doris Adams, Mrs. Legge-
Wills, Lieut. W. P. McDonagh
1104 BROAD STREET
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Physical Culture
PHONE 7374



**KELWAY'S
CAFE**

1109 Douglas St.
Will serve a Special Dinner every evening, starting Sunday, Nov. 13, from 5:30 till 8:30.
For \$1.00

Grand Opportunities
for
Violoncellists
In All Branches of the Musical Profession
H. MORLEY
TEACHER
Phone 28457 1224 Yates Street

**PATRIOTIC SONGS
SUNG BY PUPILS**

Armistice Day Programme
Was Feature at Lampson
Street School Concert on
Friday

A fitting Armistice programme of patriotic songs, under the leadership of the school's musical instructor, Mr. F. Waddington, was given by a choir of boys and girls, all pupils of the Lampson Street School, on Friday. The list included "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf," "Rule Britannia," "God Save the King," "Mr. John Doe," a returned soldier member of the teaching staff, who fought and was wounded at Mons, afterwards being decorated with three medals, addressed the children on the subject of war. Principal Tait also gave an interesting address on "The Benefits of War," and the "Peace Conference at Washington." The meeting ended by all joining in the "Marseillaise." Each child wore a poppy emblem, and at 11 o'clock sat with bowed head during the allotted quietude. About 150 was collected, which sum will go to assist orphan children in France and Belgium.

It is 3,624 miles from Quebec to Liverpool.

**ITALIAN SETTING
FOR "BEN HUR" FILM**

"Ben Hur" is not to be screened in the United States after all. The tremendous screen production which A. L. Brierley and his associates are to make of the Lew Wallace play is to be done in Italy, according to plans

Feature at Dominion Theatre



Scene From "Sacred and Profane Love"

mapped out. Sam Kingston, who left the Fox organization last week to become general manager for "Florence Ziegfeld, Jr." is to be placed in charge.

Mr. Kingston is to go to Rome with a company of American players, who will have the principal roles in the drama, but the big mobs will all be obtained on the other side.

The director for the production has not been selected as yet, but it is believed the drama will be staged, as far as the principals are concerned, by an American director or a director who is at least versed in the technique of the silent drama from the American standpoint. The mob scenes will be handled by an Italian director.

Antonio Moreno's new production has been entitled "A Guilty Conscience." The entire action is laid in India. Betty Francisco plays opposite the athletic young star.

"A MAN'S HOME"

VARIETY'S FEATURE

An All-Star Cast Appears in Edmund Breese's Story as Picturized on Local Screen All This Week

That Ralph Ince directed the production of "A Man's Home" is an incident of first importance. Mr. Ince has a record of more than 100 photographs to his credit during the years he has been supervising pictures.

When Anna Steese Richardson and Edmund Breese's story was entrusted to Mr. Ince for preparation, Myron Selznick, vice-president in charge of production, gave instructions that in the matter of cast, sets and production detail, Ince was to be unhampered by expense and was to exercise his best instincts in creating a picture that should be measured as this season's standard of Special productions.

Mr. Ince went ahead with his commission on this understanding—the screened product to render the verdict.

Thus does "A Man's Home," which is the feature attraction at the Variety this week, reach the exhibitor and his public as a Ralph Ince Production, containing all that is best in Myron Selznick's methods of creating pictures, plus Mr. Ince's vision, skill and experience in directing players.

The work of building sets, assembling "props" and lighting equipment proceeded for weeks at the studios in Fort Lee, without interfering with the work of other directors, who were creating attractions for this season's programme of releases.

The cast of "A Man's Home" fairly bristles with "names" that are familiar to theatregoers in every locality—names that have been "up in lights" that told of attractions on both stage and screen.

Harry Morey, Kathlyn Williams, Faire Binney, Matt Moore, Grace Valentine, and Rowland, Boston, are names that have been associated with scores of screen offerings and stage attractions. So often has "all-star cast" been used when there was little or no cast of importance to advertise that the expression has become trite—but in the case of "A Man's Home," a glance at the names of its players proves that they are all really stars within the knowledge of everybody.

**MISS MARIE LOHR WILL
STAGE "HER DESTINY"**

First Play in Repertoire of Distinguished English Actress at Royal Victoria This Week Is Work of French Author

Of the French play, "Her Destiny," to be given at the Royal Victoria Theatre tomorrow night, with Miss Marie Lohr sustaining the principal part, it is said that the plot is worked out in masterly fashion.

When a beautiful, refined and intellectual woman is married to a coarse, sensual and even physically brutal man, when she has an aspiring lover, gentle, sympathetic, super-chivalrous what is the way out? Such is the problem which M. Louis Verneuil set himself in "L'Inconnu." How he solved it, the play must unfold, not, it may at least be, rehearsed, in a conventional fashion. For months it drew all Paris. When it appeared to Miss Marie Lohr the aid enlisted, and he named the play "Her Destiny," with the complete approval and appreciation of M. Verneuil, who promises to become one of the notable figures of the French stage.

M. Verneuil is no more than twenty-eight; delicate and fair-haired, he looks the last man to address himself

DOMINION



WM. D. TAYLOR'S
PRODUCTION

**"Sacred and
Profane Love"**

With All-Star Cast

INCLUDING

Elsie Ferguson

AND

Conrad Nagel

Mrs. Jesse Longfield

MEZZO-SOPRANO

SINGING

"Oh, Dry Those
Tears"



**Comedy
News**

MATINEE
Gen. Admission, 25c
Children, 15c
Box Seats, 50c

Added Attractions
MUSICAL NUMBERS

"Visions" Tchaikowsky
"Isolde's Love-Death" Wagner
"A Midsummer Day" Oliva Houser
"Sweetheart" Johnson
"Glow Little Lantern of Love" Fisher
Handley Wells, Organist, Mabel Irvine, Pianiste

**MAGAZINE
SCENIC**

EVENING
Gen. Admission, 35c
Box Seats, 50c
Children, 15c

**ARMISTICE EVENING
AT CAPITOL TONIGHT**

Fourth G.W.V.A. Band Concert
This Evening—"Community
Sing," in Which Audience Is
Asked to Join.

The Fourth G. W. V. A. band concert, to be given this evening at the Capitol Theatre promises to be unusually interesting. It will be Armistice evening with the band, and included in its numbers are the March, "Lorraine" (Ganne), the very popular "Zampa" Overture, and the selection "Fighting Allie," during the performance of which some returned soldiers will display the flags of the Allies. Elger's "Land of Hope and Glory" will be sung by Mrs. Gertrude Hollidrake Brick, Bandman Galtier, a fine euphonium soloist, will play "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," whilst by request, Kenneth Angus, baritone, will sing "In Flanders' Fields" (Deane Wells). There is also included a community sing, the hymn chosen for the occasion being Sullivan's "Onward Christian Soldiers." In which those present will be asked to join in singing with the band. Copies of the hymn have been donated for distribution by the Willis Pianos, Ltd. of this city. Following is the programme:

March—"Lorraine" Ganne
Overture—"Zampa" (written 1911) Herold
Three Dances from the Music of Henry VIII Edward German (Lyceum Theatre, 1912)
Song—"In Flanders' Fields" (by request) Deane Wells
Kenneth Angus
Community Sing—"Onward Christian Soldiers" Sullivan (Everybody is requested to sing)
Euphonium Solo—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" Rollinson
G. Galtier
Song—"Land of Hope and Glory" Elgar
Mrs. Gertrude Hollidrake Brick
Selection—"Fighting Allie" Johnson
Accompanied, Mrs. A. J. Gibson
"God Save the King"

**ORGAN VIRTUOSO TO
PLAY IN THIS CITY**

Joseph Bonnet, French Organist, to Give Recital at Metropolitan Methodist Church on December 2.

Every opportunity will be given all members of the community to hear the famous artist, one of the world's greatest artists, Joseph Bonnet, the French organ virtuoso, on the occasion of his recital in this city on December 2nd, at the Metropolitan Church. This great organist has been engaged to appear here at considerable expense, but the management, keenly desirous that all lovers of music can attend such a rare event, particularly students, schools, conservatories and institutions of learning, has placed the prices of admission within the reach of everybody. Arrangements have been made on a large scale accordingly, and blocks of seats at 50c and 40c have been put aside for the special use of all these. The general admission will be one dollar (tax extra), and the sale of tickets will commence at Fletcher Bros. on Monday morning, November 21st. No more tickets will be sold

than the seating capacity of the church, but early college, school and student reservations can now be made by post or telephone to the concert manager, Mr. George J. Dyke, care of Fletcher Bros. Several request numbers have been received, which will be given due consideration, two already being included in the programme.

Shawmigan W. I. Meis
SHAWMIGAN, Nov. 12.—The regular monthly meeting of the Shawmigan Women's Institute was held in the S.L.A.A. Hall on Thursday afternoon last. The principal item on the programme was the report of the delegate, Mrs. F. Elford, to the Island's District Conference of Women's Institutes held in Victoria last week. This report showed conclusively how beneficial the Women's Institutes are to the rural communities.

Following the reading of the report a letter of congratulation was sent to the Cowichan Women's Institute on the election of one of their members, Mrs. G. Henderson, to the advisory board; also a vote of appreciation was sent to the members of the Victoria Women's Institute centre for their kindness and hospitality to the visiting delegates while they were in the city.

Bert Lytell tore several ligaments in a tennis match in Los Angeles, and is carrying his arm in a cast. He will have to lay off for a fortnight or so. He was not engaged in a picture.

CASCARETS 10¢

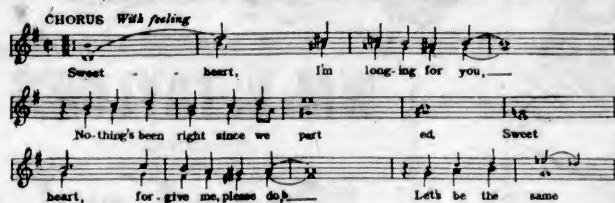
For Constipated Bowels, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative in the world to physic your liver and bowels when you have Dizzy Headache, Cold, Biliousness, Indigestion, or Upset, Acid Stomach is candy-like "Cascarets." One or two tonight will empty your bowels completely by morning, and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or give you Salt Pills, Calomel or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets, too. (Advt.)

SOMETIMES there's a "pop" song that's "different"—"Sweetheart" is that kind. Try over the melody till you get the swing of it. It's the newest of the new—and possesses real harmony. ASK YOUR DEALER for it today—ask your favorite orchestra to play it. DANCE TO IT TONIGHT. LEO FEIST, LIMITED, Toronto.

Other "Feist" Hits
Ten Little Fingers and Ten Little Toes
When Francis Dances With Me
Mother, I Didn't Understand
Sweet Lady
Sunny Honey Boy
"Shush Blues"
Món Homme (My Man)
Cherie
I'm Nobody's Baby
Wang Wang Blues
Peggy O'Neil

"Sweetheart"



The New Song Hit Sensation!
A Novelty Fox Trot that's a wonder—
Sold and played everywhere—Get it for your Piano, Phonograph or Player Piano—

"SWEETHEART"

Get This Popular Song Hit. Words and Music.....40c
Sheet Music Dept.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

"SWEETHEART"

Premier Electrophone and Premier Phonographs
1108 Douglas Street
Phone 7099

the new popular song hit, is now on Pathe and Operaphone Records. Come and hear it.

Pathe Music House

Local Agents for
Pathe Actuals
Pathephone



Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbonylchloride of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



LABORER is worthy of his hire—and a little bit more. When your stenographer does good work make her happy with a box of MOIR'S. Overtime loses its terrors, and "pothooks" become more interesting when she is tasting such a reward.

MOIR'S LIMITED, HALIFAX

MOIR'S Chocolates

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

L. A. to A. and N. Veterans

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Army and Navy Veterans' Association will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. H. Chapman, 724 Courtney Street. All members are asked to bring with them their returns of the sale of poppies.

Daughters of England

Lodge Primrose, No. 32, Daughters of England, held a very pleasant evening at what on Friday at Forsters' Hall. The winners were: Ladies, first, Mrs. Dunford; second, Mrs. Greaves; third, Mrs. Stafford. Gentlemen, first, Mr. Harris; second, Mr. Oliver; third, Mr. Johnston. Mrs. Oliver took charge of the hour. A sale of work and home cooking will be held on Friday, November 25, consisting of plain sewing, tail, fancy tail, made-over stall, spinning wheel, home cooking stall. Afternoon tea will be served. There will be a dance in the evening.

Ladies' Orchestra

The orchestra recently formed under the sign of the Ladies' Musical Club will make its first public appearance the last week in November, among the numbers which they are to play being a Beethoven Sonata and "Midsummer Night's Dream." Assisting soloists at this recital will be Mrs. Wilson Jones, Mrs. Jesse Longfield and Mr. Drury Price, while it is possible that Mrs. Gertrude Huntley Green and Miss Mary Izard will appear in selections for two violins. The Ladies' Musical Club now numbers about three hundred members, a far larger membership than has ever hitherto been experienced in the history of the society, and a season of quite unprecedented success has already been entered upon.

Y. W. C. A.

All over the world November 13-15 will be observed as a special week of prayer by the boards of directors, secretaries and members of the Y. W. C. A. and those interested in the association work. In connection with this the local Y. W. C. A. will hold a special service this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the association headquarters, 745 Yates Street. Members and all interested in the work are invited to attend. Included in the programme will be an interesting map talk by Mrs. George Piercy on the work done by the Y. W. C. A. in various countries. Mrs. J. L. Beckwith, first vice-president, will preside over the meeting.

Council of Women

Mrs. S. D. Scott, of Vancouver, will present her report as Provincial delegate to the recent gathering of the National Council before the local Council of Women at its meeting in the Union Bank building on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Much important business will come before the meeting, and a large attendance is expected.

Order of the Royal Purple

The second of a series of monthly card parties and dances will be given by the Elks' Auxiliary, Order of the Royal Purple, in the Elks' Club on Tuesday, Nov. 15. Progressive 500 will be played from 8:30 to 10:30. Refreshments will be served, followed by two hours of dancing to good music. The full proceeds of these affairs go to swell the Christmas Cheer Fund of the Lodge, the expenses being paid by voluntary contributions of the members. It is earnestly hoped that Tuesday's affair will be as well patronized and as successful as the first of the series.

Bishop Crige Chapter

The regular monthly meeting of the Bishop Crige Chapter, I. O. D. E., will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Miss Finlayson, Terrace Avenue. Members are particularly requested to attend.

R. B. McMicking Chapter

The regular monthly meeting of the R. B. McMicking Chapter, I. O. D. E., will take place tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Jones Building. Mrs. R. B. McMicking, Honorary Regent, has kindly consented to address the meeting. On Friday afternoon Miss Catherine Wilson, Educational Secretary, presented the Kingston Street School, on behalf of the Chapter with a library, accompanying the gift with a speech. Rev. Dr. Clay also addressed the assembly, and thanked the returned by Miss Lawson, principal of the school. A splendid programme of singing and recitations was given by the pupils, who were thanked by the Regent, Mrs. Chow.

Cathedral W. A. (Evening Branch)

The annual sale of the Cathedral Women's Auxiliary (evening branch) will be held on Thursday afternoon in the schoolroom, Quadra Street. There will be the usual stalls of beautifully dressed dolls, fancy and plain work, including a special assortment of children's clothing, candy and attractions for the children. During the afternoon tea will be served.

Ladies of Court Triumph are

Be Beautiful, You Can Be!

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Have a Knack of Making the Complexion the Kind You Rave Over

If after each meal you will take a Stuart's Calcium Wafer there will soon be discovered the coming of a complexion that will make you proud of



yourself. You can wear your best gown and have well off impurities through the pores of the skin instead of retained in the form of ugly eruptions. Get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers in any drug store at 4 cents. You will then realize how easy it is to be beautiful. (Adv.)

"SWEETHEART"

This sensational Fox Trot which is now sweeping the country promises to be one of the most popular ever released, and as played by Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, can be heard only on

"His Master's Voice" Record

No. 18789 10-inch, \$1.00

Say It With Music - Fox Trot

Just Because - Fox Trot

His Master's Voice Record No. 216335, 10-inch, \$1.00

Sunshine - One Step

Jabberwocky - Fox Trot

Played by Scott's Orchestra on

His Master's Voice Record No. 216337, 10-inch, \$1.00

South Sea Isles - Fox Trot

Rosy Cheeks - Fox Trot

All Star Trio and Their Orchestra

His Master's Voice Record No. 18861, 10-inch, \$1.00

Ask to hear them played on the

Victrola

at any "His Master's Voice" dealers

Manufactured by Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., Limited, Montreal

"SWEETHEART"

His Master's Voice Records and Sheet Music of this popular song

Western Canada's Largest Music House

FLETCHER BROS.

1131 Government Street
607 View Street

"SWEETHEART" (18789)

Hear This Record, 85c

Get Either the Record.....85c
Or Words and Music.....40c

Sheet Music Dept

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May Be Obtained at

"Ye Olde Firme"

Heintzman & Co.

Opposite Post Office

Phone 1241

Hear the Columbia Record of "SWEETHEART"

Government Street

WEILER BROS., LTD.

Opposite Post Office

holding their annual bazaar on Friday afternoon. The committee in charge is arranging a musical programme, and after a short business session in the evening a social dance will follow.

St. Columba W.A.

The sum of \$125 was netted from the sale of work held yesterday by the Ladies' Aid to the St. Columba Church. This brings the total from sales during the past week under the auspices of this society to \$438. Articles which remained unsold were donated to the Home for Aged and Infirm Women.

Order Eastern Star

Yesterday afternoon a very successful sale was held by members of the Queen City Chapter, No. 5, of the Order of the Eastern Star. The sale took place at the old Comox Market, and augmented the order's charity and benevolent funds by nearly \$300. Mrs. C. I. Harris was convener of the committee in charge of the affair, and was assisted by many of the members.

King's Daughters

The regular monthly meeting of the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters will take place next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Hibben-Bone Building. After a short business session the meeting will be presided over by Miss Leitch, Provincial president, and an admission service will be held for new members to be followed by a consecration service. All members are requested to be present, from the three adult and three junior circles.

Order of Macabees

Queen Alexandra Review of the Women's Benefit Association of the Macabees will hold an Armistice Day celebration at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Knights of Pythias Hall. Rev. Dr. W. L. Clay will deliver an address on "Armistice Day and Its

Meaning to the Public and the World," and Mrs. Lillian P. Hodgson will give an address on the subject of "Peace." The general public is cordially invited to attend, returned men and members of No. 1 Review, Ladies of the Macabees, being particularly urged to come.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HER STOMACH FOR FIVE YEARS

Mrs. Samuel Ward, Millersdale, Bask., writes: "I feel that I must write to you before another day passes, I am so happy and so grateful to your splendid medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, for after an illness of five years I am better. I had stomach trouble so bad I could not bear the smell or taste of food of any kind, and got so thin and weak I could not work. I had four doctors attend me, but they did me no good. I was in no pain, but felt so ill, at times, I thought I would die, in fact, all my friends were sure I could not live many weeks. This time last year I saw where a man was relieved of stomach trouble by Burdock Blood Bitters, so my husband got me two bottles, but I had no faith in it after all the different medicines I had taken, however he insisted, and after the first two days I must say I began to feel better, and after the first bottle I felt so much better I went out a little every day, but could not get alone I was so weak, but I soon got so I could walk and eat, and have got quite stout. I am nearly seventy years of age and I feel better than I have for years, and can now do all my housework. You may make use of this letter if you wish, as it may be the means of making others as well and as happy as I am."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont. (Adv.)

Oldest Coal Dealers in B. C.

Price Does Not and Cannot

determine coal value

How long the coal will last, what heat will it give, and what measure do you get. THOSE are the determining points of coal VALUE.

Walter Walker & Son

635 Fort Phone 3667

Illinois Bank Robbed
ALTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—Six men today held up the Illinois State Bank at East Alton, severely beat the cashier and assistant cashier and escaped with \$12,000. Leaving, according to directors of the bank, only \$4 in the institution. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

Grocery Delivery—Phone Nos. 2077 and 2079

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
Store Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday,
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Grocery Delivery—Phone Nos. 2077 and 2079

Lower Prices for November on General Merchandise

Monday We Will Sell 5,000 Yards 56-Inch Cloaking, \$1.98 a Yard

Serges, Coatings
and Dress
Goods

On Sale Monday—
Big Values

46-Inch Fancy Serge, a good wearing material in a neat self stripe effect, suitable for dresses and skirts. Shown in shades of navy, black, grey, fawn, reindeer, brown, Pekin and henna; 200 yards to sell on Monday at, a yard **\$1.39**

100 Yards of Stripe and Plaid Coatings and Skirtings, all high-grade cloths. Values up to \$8.50 a yard. On sale Monday at, a yard **\$1.50**

54-Inch All-Wool Serge and Wulmella Cloth, suitable for women's suits, dresses and coats. Value \$3.75. On sale at **\$1.98**

300 Yards of Gaberdine
Serge at 50c a Yard

Mothers with girls going to school will be delighted with opportunity to secure this serge at the sale price—as it is suitable for school dresses and gym suits. Serge selling regularly at \$1.00, on sale at **50¢**

—Dress Goods, Main Floor

A CLEARING LINE FROM A BIG MILL



5,000 Yards of 56-Inch Cloakings

All Pure Wool, Excellent Qualities, Beautiful Colorings and Choice Varieties

Values \$3.75 to \$7.75. On
Sale Monday at, a Yard. **\$1.98**

Shown in heather mixtures of every combination of shades; excellent plain shades of navy blue, elephant grey, nigger brown, Burgundy and brown.

—Dress Goods Dept., Main Floor—Phone 3283

Boys' All-Wool Worsted
JERSEYS

Reg. \$3.25, on Sale at **\$2.50**

Boys' Extra Large All-Wool Worsted Jerseys, in shades of brown only, of medium weight, and buttoned on the shoulder; size 34. Special Monday at **\$2.50**

—Boys' Furnishings, Main Floor

Stylish Tweed Hats
for Boys at **\$2.25**

Tweed Hats in shades of brown, green, grey and fawn; Fedora shapes; sizes 6½ to 7½. Good values at **\$2.25**

—Main Floor

A Special Showing of
Men's Wool Sweater
Vests

A special line of Men's Wool Sweater Vests, made with sleeves and two pockets. They are made to be worn under the coat, and are a suitable weight for indoor wear. Shown in colors of Oxford grey, light tan and Lovat shades. "Penman's" Brand, and special value at, each **\$6.25**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor—Phone 1810

A Few Choice Examples
From Our
Stock of
Dainty
Dancing
Slippers

French Bronze Kid Strap Slippers, with beaded vamp and strap, at **\$14.00**
Brocade Silver and Gold Strap Slippers, at **\$16.50**
Plain Gold or Silver Cloth Strap Slippers at **\$15.00**
Black Suede Strap Slippers, handsomely beaded; a beautiful slipper, at **\$14.00**
Black Satin Strap Slippers, with baby or full Louis heels, at **\$10.00**
Patent Leather Strap Slippers, with black suede vamp and beaded tongue, at **\$12.50**

—Women's Shoes, 1st Floor—Phone 6899

Cretonne Covered Floss
Filled Cushions **\$1.25**

24 Cushions, covered in fine quality cretonne, and filled with genuine Kapoc or silk floss. Each cushion is 16 x 16 in. square, and piped in plain colors, at the low price of, each **\$1.25**

—Draperies, 2nd Floor—Phone 1346

Axminster Rugs Size 6
Feet 9 Inches **\$29.75**
by 9 Feet

12 only, Axminster Rugs, size 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.; rich, deep pile; artistic designs and colorings; representing an exceptional value for Monday's selling at, each **\$29.75**

—Carpeting, 2nd Floor—Phone 1346

Antiques at Half Price

Special attention is being directed to some old English jewelry and other antiques that are very suitable for Christmas gifts.

One Set, comprising necklet, bracelet and brooch, very exquisite, and in gold setting. Former price \$85.00. Now on sale at **\$42.50**
One Massive Gold Seal, reg. \$15.00, **\$7.50**
—Many other beautiful pieces on display.

—Antiques, 4th Floor—Phone 3607

A Chance to Get a Baby
Carriage
At a Low Price



A Reed Body, Sleeper Back Baby Carriage, with storm shield. It has full roll on front of body, a top, and finished in grey enamel. A beauty, and big value at **\$42.50**

Reed Body Baby Carriage, with fancy shaped body, full panel sides, sleeper back. The body is in ivory finish, the reversible gear in black enamel. At **\$45.50**

A Reed Body Baby Carriage of large size; an ivory finished body, with storm shield, and mounted on reversible gear finished in black enamel. A handsome carriage, at **\$47.25**

An English Style Baby Carriage, with large size top, mounted on strap gear, with brake. Shown in blue enamel finish, and excellent value at **\$38.50**

English Style Baby Carriages, of large size, with four-bow top; with steel gear, large wheels, and finished in blue enamel. Priced at **\$40.00**

Large Carriages, with four-bow, lined tops, mounted on steel gear, with large wheels, and finished in grey enamel. Priced at **\$47.00**

Baby Carriages with wood body and sleeper back, and hood; mounted on spring frame, with long handles; finished in blue-black, and big value at **\$25.00**

—2nd Floor—Phone 5441

A Child's White Enamel Iron Crib and
Mattress at **\$13.90**

The crib has sliding sides, and made with continuous posts head and foot; the mattress is of cotton, with box edge. The two on sale at **\$13.90**

—Bedroom Furniture, 2nd Floor—Phone 5441

Boys' Heavy Over-
coats

Exceptional Values on
Sale at

**\$9.75 and
\$12.50**

Stylish Overcoats, made from heavy wool fabrics, in several popular shades and patterns. They are shown in better and form-fitting styles, wool lined and stylish. From this assortment of boys' coats you may choose one that will wear well and give satisfaction in every respect. Big values at **\$9.75 and \$12.50**

—Boys' Clothing, Main Floor



Men's Undershirts and
Combinations at
Very Low Prices

"Tiger" Brand Heavy Elastic-Rib Undershirts, a mixture of wool and cotton; shirts only, sizes 36 to 44 chest. Regular **\$1.75**. On sale at **\$1.19**
"Peman's Preferred," natural wool mixture, medium-weight, closed crotch Combinations; all sizes, and big values at, a suit **\$3.00**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Men's Flannelette Shirts
Fine Grade, at **\$1.50**

Fine Grade Flannelette Shirts, in shades of plain grey and green khaki; made full size, with collar and pocket. All sizes at **\$1.50**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Extension Couches
Big Value, at, Each, **\$16.75**

Extension Couches, with pads. They are made on stout angle iron frame, with link fabric springs. The combination makes a full-size bed, or may be closed into a comfortable couch. They are covered with green denim or fancy domestic goods. On sale at, each **\$16.75**

—Bedroom Furniture, 2nd Floor—Phone 5441

Our Special Afternoon
Tea Menu

25 Cents
For Monday

Egg Sandwich or Toasted Buns, Lady Fingers
Ice Cream
Tea, Coffee or Chocolate

—Luncheon, 3rd Floor

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Store Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday,
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.Lunch Room
Service11:30 a.m.
Till 2 p.m.
Wednesday
Till 12:45Afternoon Tea
Service3 Till 5 p.m.
Orchestra

Lower Prices for November on General Merchandise

Exceptional Bargains for Monday in Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits, Waists and Silks



An Extensive Sale of Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits of Velour, Serge and Tricotine

\$29.75, \$39.75, \$49.75 and \$59.75

Through the medium of this sale you are offered a choice from our entire stocks of Fur-Trimmed Suits at the prices quoted above. Such an offer as this is but seldom made, and you will be more than satisfied with the values.

Fur-Trimmed Suits in favorite shades, including nigger, saxe, taupe, navy, black and reindeer; all trimmed most attractively with opossum, mole, beaver, beaverine and other favorite furs. The coats are all in the new length, and fully lined.

This is an opportunity to get one of the season's best models at a bargain. Call early on Monday and select your suit.

—Mantle Dept., 1st Floor—Phone 1019

Women's Camisoles, Regular \$2.75 for \$1.48

Camisoles of Satin, hand-embroidered, and Crepe de Chine Camisoles trimmed with lace. Values to \$2.75, on sale Monday at, each.....**\$1.48**

—Whitewear, 1st Floor—Phone 1194

Women's Flannelette Nightgowns on Sale Monday at 98c Each

Nightgowns of excellent grade flannelette, in slip-over style, with wide hem, and trimmed with fancy stitching. These gowns are a bargain at this price. Only each.....**98c**

—Whitewear, 1st Floor—Phone 1194



Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs

At Special Prices

Children's Picture Handkerchiefs, special at, each **10¢**
Novelty Handkerchiefs, patterned in stripes, spots and fancy corners. Reg. 20c, on sale at, each.....**10¢**
Plain Lawn Handkerchiefs, with half and one-quarter border. Reg. 15c each, special, 6 for.....**50¢**

—Main Floor

Special Prices on Shopping Bags and Purses on Monday

Waterproof Shopping Bags, in grey and brown, in practical sizes. Regular \$2.50 values. Special at.....**\$1.49**
Small Pocket Purses with flap, in shades of grey, tan, blue and black. Regular \$2.50. On sale at.....**\$1.49**
Children's Bags, with fancy tops and fitted with mirror; in shades of grey, green, navy and brown. Special at, each.....**\$1.95**

—Leather Goods, Main Floor

Babies' Flannelette Kimonos at 50c Each

Babies' Kimonos of soft white flannelette, trimmed with fancy stitching. **50c Each**

—Infants', 1st Floor—Phone 1194

Australian Eucalyptus Oil—Red Bird Brand

Now is the time to guard yourself against chest colds, cold in the head, la grippe, flu, etc. The Australian Eucalyptus Oil is recognized as a great preventive of these ailments. We have it in

2-ounce bottles.....**25¢** 4-ounce bottles.....**45¢**

—Drug Dept., Main Floor—Phone 1895

Wonderful Values in Silks for Monday

Rich Paillettes at \$1.49 a Yard

On Monday we are going to sell 3,000 yards of lustrous finish Paillettes, of fine make and superbly woven. The value of these silks is, in the ordinary way, \$2.75 a yard, but on Monday we are selling them at \$1.49 a yard. This is a wonderful snap, and one you will do well to take advantage of. Shown in shades of black, paddy, pink, tan, sky, old rose, saxe, mauve, moss, maize, navy, nigger and turquoise. A great bargain at a yard, **\$1.49**

—Silks, Main Floor

A Great Special Sale of a New Shipment of Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Silk

Waists and Over-Blouses

Fashionable Styles in Excellent Grade Materials—Wonderful Values at

\$2.90, \$3.90 and \$4.90

This brand new shipment of Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Silk Waists has come to us direct from the manufacturers, and represents the newest styles, made of the best quality materials.

Tailored Silk Waists, with convertible or Peter Pan collars, long sleeves, with turn-back cuffs and beautifully trimmed with tucks and hemstitching. These waists are shown in shades of navy, black, white, flesh and maize.

Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists and Over-Blouses, in new and favorite styles. They are beautifully trimmed with beading, embroidery, knife pleating, tucks and lace. They are shown in every desirable shade, including maize, flesh, peach, sand, navy, white, taupe and biscuit. Your choice from this wonderful assortment, according to quality, at \$2.90, \$3.90 or.....**\$4.90**

These are the most wonderful values we have offered in waists. Call and examine them. You will be delighted with the worth presented at the low prices.

—Blouse Dept., 1st Floor—Phone 6896

9380 Yards of Real Hand-Made Lace

On Sale Monday at Bargain Prices

We have just secured 9,380 yards of real Torchon and Cluny hand-made filet laces and insertions. They range in width from one to ten inches; the designs are good and the laces perfect in every way. Regular values from 50c to \$8.75. All marked for Monday's selling at, a yard, 10c, 25c, 39c, 79c, \$1.29 and.....**\$1.98**

—Laces, Main Floor

Peroxide at a Special Price

Peroxide of Hydrogen, 8 oz. bottle; usual price 40c. All day Monday.....**25c**

This can only be sent with other purchases in the store.

—Drug Dept., Main Floor



Children's All-Wool Coats Regular \$14.75 on Sale at \$10.75

All-Wool Coats, of heavy tweeds, silvertones and velours. They are shown in shades of brown, taupe, green, navy, maize, trimmed with fancy buttons to match the material, and finished with belt and pocket. They are high-grade coats, made of material that will stand a maximum of wear. Suitable for the ages of 6 to 14 years. Values to \$14.75. On sale at.....**\$10.75**

—Children's, 1st Floor—Phone 6896

Men's Shirts for Winter Wear at Very Low Prices

Men's Print Cambric Shirts, in coat style, with starch collar band and soft double cuffs. Patterned in light fancy stripes, and in sizes of 14, 14½ and 15½ only. Values to \$1.75. To clear at, each.....**98¢**
Men's Heavy Twill Cotton Shirts, in khaki color (Big Horn Brand); turndown collar and pocket. Sizes 14½ to 17½. On sale at, each.....**\$2.29**
Men's Union Flannel Shirts, of wool and cotton, reversible turndown collar, pocket, and band cuff to button. In an assortment of fancy stripes. All sizes at, each.....**\$1.49**
Men's Gingham and Galatea Working Shirts, with collars attached. All sizes at, each.....**\$1.35**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Groceries Daily Bulletin

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Pearl Barley, per lb..... 6¢	Empress Strawberry Jam, 4-lb. tin..... 98¢
Windsor Salt, 3½-lb. sack for..... 13¢	Kelly's New Season Mince-meat, quart jar..... 55¢
Gorton's Old Country Custard Powder, made by the proprietors of H.P. Sauce, 20c pkg..... 14¢	White Swan Washing Powder, pkg..... 27¢
Braid's Ideal Tea, 2½-lb. pkg..... 83¢	New Zealand Honey, per tin..... 59¢
Crystal White Soap, per bar..... 7½¢	Currants, per lb..... 17¢
	Seedless Raisins, per lb..... 22¢
	Royal Crown Cleanser, per pkg..... 5½¢

Grocery Delivery—Phones 2077-79

Five Roses Porridge Oats, per carton..... 25¢	New Season's Almond Paste, per lb..... 75¢
Sun-Maid Sultanias, lb..... 24¢	Velvet Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack..... 49¢
New Season's Table Figs, per pkg..... 10¢	Morton's English Candied Peel, orange, lemon and citron, per lb..... 40¢
New Season's Black Figs, per lb..... 20¢	Spencer's Doughnuts, per dozen..... 25¢
New Season's Cooking Figs, per lb..... 18¢	Spencer's Currant Buns, per dozen..... 20¢
Evaporated Apricots, per lb..... 33¢	Spencer's Cinnamon Buns, per dozen..... 25¢
Evaporated Pears, lb..... 30¢	

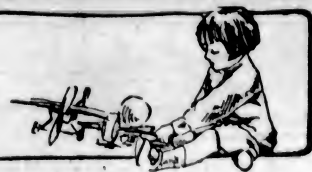
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A Page for the Children



Cooking Water

AS Mr. Wright, the teacher at our district school in Maine, sat at his desk, setting copies in the writing books, one of the large boys in the back sent where Rufus Cummings sat threw a red-oak acorn. It hit the master squarely on the top of his head. Naturally Mr. Wright was angry, and, thinking that he had caught a glimpse of Rufus' arm in motion, he called him out.

"Give me your hand," he said, and, taking up his ruler, he began to fettle him so severely that Rufus finally jerked his hand away.

Thereupon Mr. Wright seized Rufus by the collar, but in the scuffle that followed the master slipped, fell, and struck his forehead against the stove. The bad bruise and burn that he got laid him up and closed the school for a week. The boy who had thrown the acorn was too much of a sneak to own up.

On recovering, Mr. Wright summoned the school committee and had Rufus Cummings expelled from school. And that was not all. When Rufus brought his books home that night his stepfather, a stern, harsh man, gave him a severe horsewhipping.

Victim of Injustice

As a result of it all, Rufus ran away from home the following evening. Of course, he ought not to have done so, but many things had been leading up to it, and he had not had fair play. Two days later he was seen in Portland, and all that we could find out about him was that he had shipped as a sailor on a bark, lumber laden, bound round Cape Horn for Valparaiso.

That was twenty-five years ago. When one day a year or two ago I saw the name of Rufus Galen Cummings mentioned in a Melbourne, Australia, newspaper as a candidate for a high office at Perth, it occurred to me that, since Galen is an unusual name, the man might possibly be our long-lost Rufus; and on chance I wrote a letter to this Rufus Cummings.

Three months passed, and then, in reply to my letter, I received a long and intensely interesting narrative. For, sure enough, it was our long-silent Rufus; and he had recently been elected to the office for which I had seen his name proposed.

He began by telling me how glad he was to hear from his old Maine home. He had never written, because he felt that he left Maine under a cloud, and he doubted that anyone cared to hear from him. From Valparaiso he had gone on a whaler to the Australian whaling grounds. It happened that the vessel put in at the mouth of the Swan River, near Perth, for water and fresh food at the time of the gold rush to the Coolgardie region in the desert. Almost all the sailors on the whaler deserted; and at last the captain laid his vessel up and joined the gold seekers himself.

In Search of Gold

Rufus, now in his eighteenth year, set off with others. On the way he fell in with a prospector named Bassett, an Englishman, who gave Rufus his meals in return for the boy's leading the two camels that carried Bassett's mining outfit.

Since the only water in the desert was that of shallow salt or alkaline lakes, which had to be distilled before it could be used, a part of the outfit consisted of a large sheet-iron furnace and cauldron for condensing water, with a coil of copper pipes, a cooling pan and a tank.

It was in January, which is a Summer month in that southern part of the world, and the temperature usually rose very high by noon; yet so chilling was the desert wind at night that the men had to burrow into the sand to keep warm. On the fourth day out, Bassett set up his condenser on the shore of a salt lake where a grove of old dead gum trees offered fuel for the furnace; during that night he and Rufus distilled thirty gallons of water, most of which the camels drank.

Attracted by the sight of the furnace fire, other gold seekers with thirsty animals came to Bassett's camp and offered him sixpence a quart, and even a shilling a quart, for water. The trade proved so profitable that Bassett decided to remain at the lake for a few days, distilling water and selling it to those who had not brought along condensers. It was Rufus' task to cut fuel for the furnace from the dead gum trees and to break a path through the dried, white-crust mud of the lake shore for two hundred yards or more out to the shallow salt water, which he fetched in buckets for the cauldron. Hard, hot work he found it under that broiling sun.

During the second day that they cooked water, as they called it, a tragedy occurred that left Rufus alone at the salt lake. At nightfall three prospectors with a camel reached the lake, and, coming to Bassett's camp, begged for water. Bassett offered them water at a shilling a quart, but they loudly declared that the price was excessive. While they were angrily disputing, the thirsty camel thrust its head into the tank and began to drink.

A Tragedy

Bassett ordered them to take the beast away; and when the prospectors refused to do so, Bassett, who was a harsh, passionate man, rushed to his tent and, snatching up his carbine, shot the camel dead. A fight ensued, in the course of which one of the prospectors dealt Bassett a heavy blow over the head with a pick. When Rufus, who had been out at the lake, came up, Bassett lay there, dead.

The three strangers coolly appropriated both of Bassett's camels in place of the one he had shot, and as they proceeded on their way one of them intimated that, if he valued

his life, he had better say nothing of what had happened.

While Rufus stood there, bewildered and not a little terrified, four young Englishmen on their way to the mines with brumby ponies and an outfit came round the lake shore and asked for water. When they saw what had occurred, they asked Rufus to describe Bassett's murderer, made note of the facts and told the boy that, if they could, they would certainly see that the men were brought to justice.

While Rufus was rekindling the fire to condense more water, the four newcomers, who were prospectors of the better class, buried Bassett in the white-crust mud and one of them read the service over the grave. They also buried the camel. When Rufus had distilled enough water for their ponies they measured it out correctly and gave him sixpence a quart for it.

More Precious Than Gold

"You had better go on cooking water," one of them said to him at parting. "Water is the thing we need most here."

The dead gum trees made excellent dry fuel, and thirty of the old dead trees, some of them almost six feet in diameter, stood along the lake shore. But they were hard to cut; and parties of prospectors, demanding water, came up so frequently that Rufus had to work almost night and day, and catch a nap when he could. As a rule, the gold seekers cheerfully paid the price that the young Englishmen had set.

On several occasions some of the travelers of the rougher sort, guessing that Rufus had saved money, tried to rob him, and ransacked his tent. But Rufus had hidden his growing hoard of sixpences and shillings beneath the root of one of the old gum trees, at a distance from the tent, and in a large hole in the old tree stub he kept Bassett's carbine. When he suspected foul play he ran thither and stood the would-be robbers off. Once, out of spite, some rough fellows kicked the condensing apparatus about and temporarily disabled it; but the next party that came along helped him to put it to rights.

When the supplies that Bassett had brought from Perth had given out, Rufus supplied his needs by exchanging water for canned meats, hard biscuit, coffee and sugar, with parties on the way to the mines.

Rufus was at the salt lake in the desert for thirty-two months. They called the place Curnulpy, and as time passed it came to be known all the way up the country from Perth as the camp where water could be obtained.

—C. A. Stephens, Youth's Companion.
(To be concluded)

CHILDREN'S THANKSGIVING

The little boys and girls of Kingston Street school celebrated Thanksgiving on Friday. In the afternoon all those who could brought something for the Thanksgiving dinner or supper of little folks who have not many nice things to eat or to wear at this time of year.

Big, smooth, white potatoes, yellow carrots and green vegetables of many kinds were heaped on the biggest table to be found in school. There were rosy apples and golden oranges, with paper parcels filled with many dainties. Some of the children gathered berries, white and red, vines and pretty leaves and flowers to decorate the table.

Kind mothers found glass jars of fruit and others sent nice frocks and suits, warm underclothing and clean pinafores their own children did not need any more. There were several big pumpkins, and one little fellow had his name in the rind.

All the children sang pretty songs, and there were some nice recitations before the expressman came and took the whole load to Miss Lawson, of the Friendly Help, to put into baskets to send on Saturday to those children who were to share the gifts of the kind-hearted little people of the district. Was not that a nice way for children to begin a Thanksgiving holiday?

The First Great English Teacher

THE first teacher to use the English tongue in giving lessons was Baeda, the Venerable Bede, as he was afterwards called. Nearly 1,200 years have passed since the death of this famous scholar, to whose school at Jarrow, in Northumberland, came students from many lands. He knew Latin and Greek and other languages, but he loved the speech of his own people.

The story of the death of this good and wise man, as told in Green's History of England, is a very beautiful one every boy and girl can understand.

Two weeks before the Eastern of 735 A.D., the old man was seized with an extreme weakness and loss of breath. He still preserved, however, his usual pleasantness and good humor, and, in spite of prolonged sleeplessness, continued his lectures to the pupils about him. Verses of his own English tongue broke from time to time from the master's lips—rude rhymes that told how before the "need-fare" Death's stern "must-go" none can enough bethink him what is to be his doom for good or ill. The tears of Baeda's scholars mingled with his song. "We never read without weeping," writes one of them. So the days rolled on to Ascensiontide, and still master and pupils toiled at their work, for Baeda longed to bring to an end his version of St. John's Gospel into the English tongue,

and his extracts from Bishop Isidore. "I don't want my boys to read a lie," he answered those who would have him rest, "or to work to no purpose after I am gone." A few days before Ascensiontide his sickness grew upon him, but he spent the whole day in teaching, only saying cheerfully to his scholars, "Learn with what speed you may; I know not how long I may last." The dawn broke on another sleepless night, and again the old man called his scholars round him and bade them write. "There is still a chapter wanting," said the scribe, "and it is hard for thee to question thyself any longer." "It is easily done," said Baeda; "take thy pen and write quickly."

Amid tears and farewells the day wore away to eventide. "There is one sentence unwritten, dear master," said the boy. "Write it quickly," bade the dying man. "It is finished now," said the little scribe at last. "You speak the truth," said the master; "all is finished now." Placed upon the pavement, his head supported in his scholar's arms, his face turned to the spot where he was wont to pray, Baeda chanted the solemn "Glory to God." As his voice reached the close of his song he passed quietly away.

The Colonist Essay Competition

There is almost a month yet before the competition closes, but all who want prizes should be at work.

There are four classes:
1. Open to all young people who have passed the High School entrance examination but have not entered upon the junior course. Subject, "A Canadian Hero." Length not more than 1,000 words. Prize, \$4.
2. Open to all pupils in Senior Grade. Your choice of three subjects: (a) "An Autumn Walk," (b) "The Best Game of the Season," (c) "What I Know About Wild Birds." Length not more than three sheets of exercise paper. Prize, \$3.
3. Open to Third Reader pupils: "A Great Industry of British Columbia." Prize, \$2.
4. Open to all pupils of Junior Grade. Subject, "My Pet." Prize, \$1.

Rules
1. Write on one side of the sheet as well as you can. All but the very little ones must use ink.
2. Put with your essay your name, address, school grade and age.
3. All compositions must be in by December 12.
4. Address: Editor, Page for Children, Colonist Office, Victoria, B.C.

A Magnificent Country

BRASIL, in South America, is not only the biggest state in that continent, but one of the largest countries in the world. It has a coastline of 3,700 miles. It would take longer to sail along its coast than to cross the ocean from Halifax to Liverpool. In size Brazil differs little from Canada or the United States.

The land is fertile and will produce all manner of tropical fruits and plants, as well as such things that grow in the temperate zone. Coffee, rubber, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, sugar are among the things exported, and cattle are raised in the south. Great forests still cover much of the land, and some of the trees are valuable for timber, dyeing and other uses. Among these is the palm tree, of which there are many varieties, some of which have been brought from the East and West Indies, and flourished in their new home.

Gold, silver, iron, diamonds and other precious stones are taken from Brazilian mines. It would take many pages to describe the natural wealth of this great land. Books have been written to tell of the beauties and wonders seen by those who have explored its rivers, crossed its plains, and found their way over its mountains and through its valleys. Among the things you would like best to see in Brazil are gorgeous flowers and great gay butterflies.

Flowering plants which will only grow in hothouses here are trees in Brazilian forests, and from some of them come delicious fruits. Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, is a great and beautiful city, larger than any in Canada, containing more than a million people. Tourists go from many parts of the world to see its fine buildings, lovely parks and grand scenery.

It will be a hundred years next September since Brazil became independent of Portugal, by whom the country was first settled. It was still, however, ruled by Portuguese kings with the consent and by the help of the people. About thirty-two years ago the country became a republic. Both revolutions were brought about without war.

Now that the nations of the world are every day coming closer together, Canada and Brazil, as well as the other countries of South America, are likely to be better acquainted. Although Brazil has some very wise, learned and useful people, many of the children do not attend school, and large numbers of those who are grown up can neither read nor write. Now, however, there are free schools, and it will be the fault of the people themselves if they are not educated.

Zebras range from Japan to Niger.

The Hindus count months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac.

Anthracite coal has been an article of commerce exactly one century.

Wild Life on Vancouver Island

THE GREAT HORNED OWL

HAS night ever overtaken you in the big woods, when the falling shadows, making the forest's gloom even thicker, caused you to hurry forward with an occasional glance backwards? There is something weird and uncanny about the slumbering wilderness; the great tall trees rise ghost-like into the air; there is that mystery of just what lurks in the surrounding shadows; a great unbroken silence that seems to hold one spellbound. With cautious feet that leave their imprint in the soft and velvet-like moss, you push your way through the thick trees, festooned with garlands of moss and lichen, and then, just as you have commenced to collect your shattered nerves, there comes the wail of that mocking voice from out the gloom—a voice which seems to say, "Who—who dares to trespass upon my domain?" Do not imagine that you are in the haunts of some evil spirit, for you have only heard the call of "The Great Horned Owl."

The Great Horned Owl, being almost two feet in length, is not only one of the largest, but the fiercest of the owl tribe. Deep in the dark woods, far from the haunts of men, he commits many a gruesome crime, and one can hardly penetrate any of our forest swamps without finding some evidence of his atrocities. Being of nocturnal habits, the sleeping birds fall an easy prey to this big grey murderer, and many a family of grouse, huddled together for the night, have heard the rush of his great wings, and a second later the dying gasps of the owl's victim was the last they ever heard of some member of their family. Many a rabbit, hopping about in the moonlight, has suddenly uttered a scream of terror as he felt the big owl's powerful talons sink into his back. The Horned Owl seems to fear nothing, and along towards Fall he may be observed in trees bordering the ponds in which muskrats are building their houses for the winter.

Occasionally a muskrat, venturing forth at dusk to continue his house-building, is snatched from off the very roof of his own home by the swift and silent owl.

Although the Great Horned Owl is shy and very hard to approach, he will protect his nest in a very bold manner, and an experience that I had shows he will even go further in the protection of his young. In a patch of tall spruce timber which grew near our camp, I came upon a young Horned Owl. He was almost full grown, and yet he crouched upon the ground with no attempt at flight. Knowing the strength of his sharp talons, I placed him upon a branch with the intention of carrying him to camp. With my prize perched upon the limb, I continued on my way, but a moment later a snapping sound overhead attracted my attention and I halted. After studying the surrounding trees for several moments and failing to locate the cause of the snapping sound, I went on my way. Suddenly, without the least sign of warning, I received a blow on the back of the head. With difficulty I retained my balance and glanced up just in

time to see the grey form of a big Horned Owl disappearing in the tree tops. In the fracas I had dropped the branch holding the young owl, and he, suddenly discovering that he could fly, had flopped away on his weak and unsteady wings and vanished in the woods. If the older owl's intentions had been to rescue his young one, he had done it well, and the only thing I had to show for my pains was a bruise on the back of my head, and no one has ever been able since to convince me that an owl cannot see in the daytime.

An old abandoned hawk's nest is the favorite nesting place of the Great Horned Owl, and whether the former owner desires it or not, makes little difference to these big, fierce owls. A pair of owls, if undisturbed, will use the same nest year after year.

I remember a pair which used an old hawk's nest for five years in succession, and very early each Spring the female laid from two to three large eggs, which she seemed always successful in hatching. I have often observed the young ones, after having become too large to fit inside, perched on the edge of the nest.

The Great Horned Owl is the terror of the woods, and the sound of his hoarse voice that I have occasionally heard in the daytime causes the birds and smaller animals to scurry to cover. I have known these big owls kill weasels—the most desperate little fighters in the whole woods, and it is a common thing in the northern countries for the Horned Owl to pounce upon the smaller animals caught in traps. Many a trapper, finding a valuable pelt torn to shreds, has sworn vengeance on these big owls. I have never witnessed it, but hunters have told me that the Great Horned Owls often kill young fawns. Knowing their fierce dispositions and the strength of their muscular bodies, I have no reason to doubt another story, that, coming from very good authority, tells of a pair of these big owls paying nightly visits to a farmyard until they had carried off a whole litter of very young pigs. The Great Horned Owl is a "killer" and he does not seem to care who knows it. With half-closed eyelids, he passes the day in some thick tree, but at the first hint of the approaching night he is wide awake and sets forth in search of some victim that he can murder with fiendish delight. He is the "bully" of the woods, and few are the birds which care to dispute his power, but he will sometimes, if hunger necessitates it, humble himself enough to kill a mouse.

With all his killing and selfish ways, we will have to acknowledge that the Great Horned Owl is a handsome and wise-looking bird. His prominent ear-tufts, his large round eyes and his beautiful barred plumage give him a certain dignified look that other owls seem to lack.

It is said that every creature was put upon the earth for some purpose, and if such be the case, let us hope that this big, handsome owl has some good points that at least partly balance the many crimes he nightly commits.

CLEMENT L. KAUFMAN.

Grandfather's Skating

"**S**O you are ready for the rink, Tom," said Grandfather, as with boots and skates over his shoulder, the lad came into the living-room one Saturday afternoon early in December.

"I'll wager you'll have no better fun than I had one Winter evening about this time of year when I was your age."

"There had been a big thaw, and the rain had melted the ice that covered the low-lying fields near the woods that bordered our farm on its northern side. Then came two or three nights of still frost, and the ice on the big pond was as hard and smooth as glass."

"My big brother Bill had given me his skates, which were too small for him this Winter. You would have said they were clumsy things, with their wooden stocks and worn straps, but, I tell you, I was proud of them."

"It was dark before all the barn work was done, but after supper we were free. It was a glorious moonlight night, and the sky was filled with myriads of stars. The ground was black and hard as iron. As we ran down the lane we heard from the woods echoes of the shouts and laughter of the neighbor boys and girls who were already on the ice. The voices carried far in the still frosty air."

"Soon we were among them, chasing and dodging and gliding hither and thither. Now and again, to be sure, there was a tumble, but no one minded that. If a strap came unfastened and the unlucky skater had to sit on the bank till the skate was buckled or tied on securely, there was always someone ready to help."

"In the keen, pure air, with ample space, there was no feeling of weariness. In fun and frolic the short evening wore away, and cold toes and tingling fingers were unheeded."

"Later in the season the whole bay was covered with a thick, hard floor of ice. When the bushy track became a high road over which the heaviest load could safely pass, Bob and Jim would sharpen their skates and set out on a visit to my uncle's, ten miles away. That was a trip worth taking, even if there was some risk of being lost should a snow-storm come on suddenly."

"However, skating is good exercise as well as good fun, and a rink and artificial ice must, on the Pacific Coast, take the place of frozen pond, river or bay. One thing even an old man must grant, and that is that he never saw such a fine pair of skates as yours when he was a boy. Good-bye. Have all the fun you can."

AULD DADDY DARKNESS

Auld Daddy Darkness creeps frae his hole,
Black as a blackamoor, blin' as a mole;
Stir the fire till it lowes, let the bairnie sit,
Auld Daddy Darkness is no wantit yet.

See him in the corners hidin' frae the licht,
See him at the window gloomin' at the night;
Turn up the gas licht, close the shutters a',
An' Auld Daddy Darkness will flee far awa'.

Awa' to hide the birdie within its cooey nest,
Awa' to lap the wee flooers, on their mither's breast;
Awa' to loosen Gaffer Toil frae his daily ca',
For Auld Daddy Darkness is kindly to a'.

He comes when we are weary to wean's frae
oor waes;
He comes when the bairnies are getting off
their claes;

To cover them sae cooey an' bring bonnie
dreams,
So Auld Daddy Darkness is better than he
seems.

Steek yer een, my wee tot, ye'll see Daddy
then;

He's in below the bedclaes, to cuddle ye he's
fain;

Noo nestle in his bosie, sleep and dream yer
fill.

Till Wee Davie Daylight comes keekin' ower
the hill.

—James Ferguson.

A GEOGRAPHY LESSON

How very little most of us know about the Russian Empire. A careful study of the following paragraph, written some years ago by Mr. George Kennan, will show:

If it were possible to move entire countries from one part of the globe to another, you could take the whole of the United States of America, from Maine to California, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and set it down in the middle of Siberia without touching anywhere the boundaries of the latter territory. You could then take Alaska and all the states of Europe and fit them into the remaining margin like pieces of a dissected map, and after having thus accommodated all of the United States, including Alaska, and all of Europe (except Russia), you would still have more than 300,000 square miles of Siberian territory to spare—in other words, you would still leave unoccupied in Siberia an area half as large again as the Empire of Germany.

Suburb and Country

Agriculture is a first principle: on it rests the life and happiness of mankind. — John A. Brown

Plan and Plant Your Rose Garden Now

NO doubt there were few people who saw a good rose collection last Summer, such as the ample display at Benvenuto, the gardens of Mr. R. P. Butchart, which are so generously opened to the public, without privately determining to possess at least in a small degree some of the delights that a rose garden can give. Now is the best time in the year for carrying out the plan, and though rose-growing is not the cheapest or the easiest form of gardening, yet no one will deny that the returns, as one views the opulence of glorious bloom in June, well repay the outlay.

Most gardeners are agreed that roses should have a place to themselves in which their requirements can be studied, and while a few other flowers may be added, they must be only those that will accommodate themselves to the chief inhabitants of the garden. With the inconsiderable exception of the various briars, which work in very suitably in informal shrubberies, roses require formal treatment in arrangement, and for the small front garden in town a well-arranged formal design filled with roses would give a distinction that so many small gardens, with a mixture of every sort of vegetation, so often lack. All art, said someone, "is omission," and the really beautiful small garden is the one that is treated as a whole and with a definite object and effect in view.

Preparing Ground

The main lines of the garden should be kept simple. Straight lines with rounded-off curves are more dignified than a lot of little curves. Where the rose garden can be given a place by itself, a central bed as large in extent as possible with a walk round it and a border outside the walk makes a good arrangement, but where the roses occupy the front garden, such a round-about way of getting to the house is inconvenient and a central walk is necessary. At salient points standards may be placed, for no collection of roses is complete without the rose budded on the tall briar, and it is difficult to say which is lovelier, the round bouquet of sumptuous large roses thus elevated or the "weeping" sprays of the cluster roses.

Directions have been given before on this page for preparing the ground for roses, and it is only necessary to reiterate that it must be deeply prepared and well enriched. The quality of the soil will determine to a certain extent the class of roses it is best to plant, the grand hybrid perpetuals succeeding best on a fairly heavy clay, while the teas prefer a lighter loam, though, of course, in each case a well-prepared soil will yield a measure of success. A sandy soil is the least suitable for roses, though the various briars, very beautiful developments of which have been obtained in recent years, will do even then if care is given in planting. The paths will next need attention. Brick makes a delightful and quaint effect, and is easy to keep tidy. Gravel must be well laid on a deep foundation of rock, or weeds will be a serious nuisance, and even then a good deal of work is entailed keeping it clean from the vagrants that root in the surface layer. Concrete through is likely to be used in the majority of cases, and if a small quantity of coloring is mixed with it a more pleasing effect is obtained than by leaving it the natural color.

Best Settings

An edging of some sort will be required to give the roses an effective setting, for a good setting doubles the beauty of anything. Turf is not the best thing, for it entails a lot of trimming by hand on the edges and it leaves bare to the eye the least prepossessing part of the rose, its stems. The clipped border is impossible to improve upon, and where box edging is well kept it probably surpasses any other, for its dark formal foliage acts as an admirable foil to the roses. Its quaint odor, too, is an attraction to some, though not everybody finds it agreeable, and it must be admitted that it is fairly expensive. A border not so well known is the old-fashioned southernwood. It clips well and its fragrance is wholly delightful. Borders of carnation pinks like Her Majesty or Mrs. Sinkins have also been used with good effect. They can be kept quite neat by an occasional clipping, and their silvery foliage contrasts well with the roses and gives a light and cheerful effect during the Winter season.

Selecting Varieties

As to the roses themselves, the greatest difficulty will be to make a selection from the bewildering wealth of varieties. A few of the Hybrid Perpetuals are a necessity, as they are unsurpassed in richness of color and texture. Hugh Dickson, General Jacqueminot, Earl of Dufferin, Ulrich Brunner, crimson red; Paul Neyron, deep pink, very large and free flowering; Mrs. John Laing and Baroness Rothschild, medium pink, both of good form, the former very fragrant; the latter, unfortunately, very slightly scented; Margaret Dickson, white with tinted pink centre, and Frau Karl Druschki, pure white, large and vigorous, suggest some of the best in this division, which should be relied upon to give the deep glowing colors and true rose fragrance furnished chiefly by the red varieties. For blooms lighter in color and texture and blooming throughout the Summer, the hybrid teas, teas and pernetianas are wanted, but it must be noted that these vary in habit, some giving a fine June display with a lesser crop later on, while others are somewhat weak in June, but very free and good in late Summer. Of the H. T.'s, the most extensive and important class of roses, General MacArthur, George Dickson, Gruss an Teplitz, crimson red; Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mme. Abel Chateaux, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mrs. George Shawyer, Killarney, Viscountess Folkestone, pink; Old Gold, Betty, Queen

Mary, Mrs. Wemyss Quinn, Melody, Mme. Ravary, mingled yellow and pink tints; British Queen, Mildred Grant, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white and tinted sorts, are among the most satisfactory in vigor, size, fragrance and general desirability. The tea class, generally speaking, is more tender than the rest, but it supplies some varieties that no one would wish to be without. The Gloire de Dijon, for instance, always finds a place in the garden that cannot be usurped; Lady Hillington, Marie Van Houtte, Perle des Jardins, Maman Cochet and Papa Gontier will also suggest themselves. It is to be noted, though, that teas are best grown and displayed on standards or half standards, so if some standards are to be included in the collection, and no rose garden is complete without them, the preference should be given to those budded with the tea sorts.

Fascinating as all roses are, enthusiasm knew no bounds when the wonderful Pernetians class began to make its appearance. Soliel d'Or was the first, but, though fine, it is subject to fungus troubles and not particularly free in blooming. The Lyon rose, though, is wholly desirable, and its shrimp-pink and fawn-yellow blooms have become familiar everywhere; Arthur A. Goodwin, coppery orange turning to salmon pink—hyphenates, cannot be helped in describing this class—Rayon d'Or, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willmore and Juliet are gems that every rosearian "must have."

A word of caution to end with. The rose garden should be primarily a thing of beauty and not a scientific collection. To achieve the latter result, one of each sort, as far as the collector's purse will extend, will be the rule, but for beauty three or four of each of the best sorts should be grouped together to give that sense of breadth and mass, which is one of the cardinal principles of beautiful arrangement.

Clearing Out Tuberculosis

THE accredited herd system put in operation two years ago by the Health of Animals branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has been well received by the stockmen of the country. It is confined to pure bred cattle, and is intended to rid as rapidly as possible the disease of tuberculosis from Canadian herds. Figures given out by the veterinary director-general show that thirty-six herds had up to October 1 been fully accredited. The breeds represented are the Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus, the dairy breeds predominating. The accredited herds are widely distributed. Nova Scotia has 1; Quebec, 9; Ontario, 10; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 4; and British Columbia, 10.

Besides the herds which have been fully accredited, there are at present 558 herds which have been tested once or more in process of accreditation, and fifty-four herds awaiting the first test, making a total of 648 herds. As the herds in this list fulfil the necessary conditions, they become fully accredited. The inspectors of the Health of Animals branch are making as rapid progress as is possible under the circumstances, taking into consideration the limited number of men engaged in the work and the great importance of doing the testing carefully and accurately rather than rapidly.

The reactors are always removed from the herd at once, and usually are immediately slaughtered under veterinary supervision. Applications for tests have been coming in faster than they could be dealt with. A waiting list has, therefore, been formed, and as soon as circumstances permit the herds in this list will be tested, taking them as far as possible in the order in which applications have been received.

Garden Notes for the Month

NOVEMBER was called the windy month by the Saxons, and an old work on gardening encouragingly points out that "the gardener may console himself with the shortness of the day and hail the approach of evening, when he may lay aside his wet dress and fortify his mind by converse with books." There are always two sides to every art, the practical and theoretical, both of which are necessary, like the two blades of a pair of shears, and while Spring and Summer afford opportunity for the practical side of the gardening art, Winter gives leisure for thought and study, for comparing results and laying plans for the future. One of the most encouraging signs of the popularity of gardening in Victoria is the use of vacant lots, which, originating during the stringent time of the war, has been continued year after year until it bids fair to become a permanent usage. This is a very healthy development and helps to correct the ill effects that have followed upon indiscriminate subdividing of land into lots, which ought to have been retained for agricultural purposes. The thrift and good sense of the average Briton is opposed to waste of any sort, and the utilizing of vacant land for growing crops of vegetable food is what might be expected in this city which holds so firmly to British traditions.

Soil Qualities

While many gardeners are amply familiar with the plant side of their craft, the study of soils has not been so popular. Such a study, though, is intensely interesting and would form a good subject for quiet Winter work. The southern part of the island presents a perplexing variety of samples, so that almost every section has individual problems that must be studied if the best results are to be

obtained in the way of crops. As is well known, difference in soil makes great differences in planting, which is one of the reasons why advice is so difficult to give except in the most general terms. Close observation and experiment alone can give the proper indications as to the best mode of procedure. Of course, there is a class of experimenting that no practical man should make. We have the good fortune to have a Government station for the very purpose of carrying out experiments on a much larger and more exhaustive scale than is possible to the individual, and the results obtained should serve as a general guide to the whole region. Yet even within these limits the individual needs of each place have to be taken into consideration, and anyone who has cultivated a place for some years has found that it has almost human aversions and predilections.

In regard to flower gardening, I should like to urge once more a greater extent of Spring flowers. We have the privilege, exceptional in almost the whole of Canada, of getting displays of flowers in the earliest Spring. We are ignorant of conditions elsewhere if we suppose that we outvie all other places in our Summer flowers. These are to be found everywhere in the greatest profusion, but on the other hand, we may have a Summer-like luxuriance at a time when the greater part of this continent is still bound by frost and snow. In making plants for Spring gardens, shrubs should not be omitted. Cydonia japonica, with its gay scarlet blooms, the yellow jasmine and forsythia, the lovely pink daphne mezereum, the flowering almond, and the exquisite magnolia stellata and conspicua, are shrubs or small trees that will carry the blooms up to higher levels than the beds and borders can give, and, together with these, will make Victoria gardens bowers of vernal loveliness.

Oriental Egg Trade

OUR forefathers, facing facts with clear eyes, never tried to hide from themselves the palpable truth that life is a battle. We of this generation hate to believe it, and fancy there must be some secret formula for obtaining peace and prosperity, if only we could find it. It may be so, but it is quite clear that it is not found yet, and in the meantime we have to sleep with one eye open and keep our powder dry. The latest development for waking us up is the Oriental egg menace. Here we have succeeded in persuading feed to come within the limits of reason; we have got a comfortable tariff to protect us from our neighbor's hens across the line, and we begin to look upon the rocky bits of our farming localities and the suburban bits that are too expensive to buy in anything more than five-acre lots, as offering an easy, comfortable living in egg raising, when down go our hopes with the crushing report that China has 400,000,000 hens, and is able to sell eggs at six cents a dozen at Chinese ports.

A recent issue of The Country Gentleman gives some illuminating details of how the invasion of Chinese eggs into this continent is being engineered. In the first place, let us note that, although the hens are Chinese, and presumably reared and fed in Chinese farmyards by the farmer's wife, the business of transporting the eggs, either in the shell or otherwise is both capitalized and managed by Americans. American capital is building modern packing, breaking and drying plants in China, managed by the best American experts. It is said that plants on this continent will be closed and the business transferred to China. The American plants will not be able to compete with similar plants in China, where eggs can be procured in unlimited quantities at a low price.

American Enterprise

As an example of the extent of this industry, consular reports cite the case of an American egg-preserving plant owned and operated by a Boston firm recently completed at Shanghai which is now handling 300,000 eggs daily. The product is either frozen or dried and shipped to the United States, at present via the Pacific Coast.

American machinery is used in this plant with results that are entirely satisfactory. The eggs are purchased in the Shanghai market, and the price paid averages more than half a cent apiece. All the Chinese employees are inspected by an American physician, and all are vaccinated. "Cleanliness is noticeable on all sides. It is estimated that the Chinese girls and other employees in this egg plant are paid less than a quarter of the wages received by Americans in American plants of similar description. Their present pay is approximately five dollars a month."

Professor Rice, the article goes on to say, probably knows more about the Chinese hen than does the Chinaman himself. He says "The real menace that we face in the United States is the power of large capital that is being used by Americans in developing trade in the Orient and in Argentina for the preparation, storage and distribution of eggs and egg products and poultry to be sold in this country. This business is increasing at a rapid rate. New companies are entering the field. These companies enjoy privileges that ordinary producers who compete in the market do not possess. They have, for example, a preferential shipping rate from the Orient to New York across the continent, which enables them to ship a carload of eggs from Seattle to New York for \$166.66 less than it would cost a man to ship a carload of eggs on the same train from the Pacific Coast."

The imports, according to the figures prepared by Professor Rice, were practically nothing up to and including 1913, when they took a sudden jump under the operation of the Underwood Act. When the war came, and with it the shortage of ships, the increase did not continue, but on the termination of the war and the release of the ships, imports climbed rapidly until 1920, when they reached a total of \$10,000,000.

Some of Our Wild Plants and Flowers Suitable for Cultivation

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Leguminosae

THE Broom (Cytisus Scoparius), which is now naturalized here and rapidly spreading on Vancouver Island, though it has certain advantages in clothing waste places and affording a certain amount of food for deer, sheep, goats, and cattle, is not a plant to be lightly introduced anywhere. Once it has got a good hold on the land it is very difficult to control. In some places it is an acquisition, and for a time it is every year very beautiful, but after the flowering season during the rest of the year, unless very strictly kept under control, it is an eyesore. I may mention here that there are several dwarf brooms (not native), white and yellow, growing very low and creeping over the ground which are very nice on rockeries. They can be grown from seed and are much more attractive than the coarse species which covers Beacon Hill.

Lathyrus maritimus, the Beach Pea, which grows down to the water's edge, has very handsome purple flowers, is a very useful plant for rockery or rootery. It is easily grown from seed, which is plentiful along the shore in late Summer. Anyone who has a place on the salt water or lakeside should make a point of growing this flower, but do not confuse it with Lathyrus littoralis, the Shore Pea, which cannot compare with it. There is plenty of it at Beacon Hill, Clover Bay, Foul Bay and other places.

Lathyrus latifolius (Perennial Pea) is not native, but is plentiful all round Victoria, and either pink or white is very useful in some places where it can be allowed to run loose and cover ugly spots with beauty in Summer.

Garden Wild Flowers

Several of the Lupinus are extremely valuable garden flowers. Our commonest Lupin, the little white and blue one called L. bicolor, is easy to grow from seed and a bed or mass of these is very beautiful. There is a small island in one of the bays at Victoria where there are three large natural beds of blue flowers adjoining one another, and, as they all flower at the same time, the effect is wonderful. At the west end of the island is a huge bed of Camass bulbs, and next to this comes a bed of our exquisite Wild Delphinium, and this merges into a large bed of the blue and white Lupin. Once seen in flower in May this sight will never be forgotten and forms a wonderful object lesson in natural gardening. It is easily grown from seed. Both pure white and pink varieties have been found, but as all gardens are the better for good blue flowers, the common kind is best.

There is a large, very handsome blue Lupin, which, I think, is L. polyphyllus, and another very handsome perennial yellow one,

Snowflakes and Chionodoxas

ALMOST a rival of the snowdrops, although a little later in flowering, are the Leucojum, the very ugly "official" name of the snowflakes. The typical L. vernum has usually only one flower on its stem, bell-shaped and white, with a small deep green spot on each segment, which is a distinguishing mark of all the snowflakes. L. Wagneri comes into bloom a little ahead of vernum, and often is contemporary with the snowdrops. It is a tall, robust plant, and generally possesses two flowers to each stalk. The flowers are large and pure white, while the green spot is deeply accentuated, more so than in any other form of the snowflake. Wagneri is one of the best and tallest of this class. In L. carpathicum the green of the spot changes to yellow, which, while bright looking, is scarcely considered an improvement by those who value the snowy purity of petal which the green spot shows up to such advantage. There is also a double form, however, which is not an improvement upon the single types.

Snowflakes are easily grown in almost any soil. A light loam is perhaps the most suitable, but not at all indispensable. They look well in borders and are charming if planted in the rockery or in grass.

Early Flowers

Some of the most delightful blues furnished by the garden are to be found in the lovely Chionodoxas, otherwise known as Glories of the Snow, a round-about combination which does not compare well with the quaint, even if lengthy, botanical name. They are among the earliest flowers in Spring, coming out in February and March. There are several shades, ranging from a deep gentian blue to lavender blue, while some of them approach a pink and others are white. It is best to leave them undisturbed in the soil for some years, as they then not only increase in numbers but in length and quantity of flowers. They group very beautifully with yellow crocuses in the borders and are very pretty in rockeries and half wild shrubberies. C. Lucilla is a very beautiful species, bearing many flowers of varying shades of blue with a white centre. L. Alba is a new sort sending up several graceful spikes from the bulb, each spike carrying a dozen flowers or more. These when first out are slightly tinged with blue, but afterwards develop to purest white. C. Gigantea or Grandiflora is much larger in the flowers than the Lucilla and is of porcelain blue, though the tints vary on different plants. It is one of the later blooming Chionodoxas, and is therefore valuable for extending the season. But possibly the choicest of them all, certainly where a deep and striking blue is wanted, a shade that is somewhat rare in the

L. arboreus, which latter grows into a bush three feet high. Both should be in every garden, and can be grown from seed. The large yellow one will grow anywhere, and, in fact, Lupins generally flower more freely in poor soil than in rich, though the individual plants may not grow so large. The large perennial Lupin is said to be a garden escape. The peculiar lemon yellow of the flowers is very pleasing and the spikes of bloom are very handsome, and it continues to flower all through the Summer and Fall if the dead flowers are cut off, and it carries on right up to the time when night frosts come.

It is not necessary to more than refer to Ulex (Gorse) in passing. It is not native, but is easily grown here and is naturalized in many places. It makes a good hedge.

None of the Medics are native, though several of them are more or less naturalized. The commonest one, which is generally called Alfalfa, may be used very effectively on account of its very good color, and if kept down it stools out into a well-shaped plant covered with blue flowers and will flower three times every year. It will last in one place for several years. If it is allowed to ripen seed it dies out. It is another of the best blue flowers to be had, and can be used even in the border with great success.

Cranesbill, or Wild Geranium, is a common weed. The foliage is very beautiful, and even growing wild as a weed on the rockery it is quite attractive, and its manner of growth is very suitable.

Our only Cactus (Opuntia polyacantha) has a very beautiful yellow flower, but it is not free flowering, and is very difficult to handle. If taken up in a mat or sod in Winter, it is easy enough to transplant, but apart from the flowers, it is not beautiful, and the dead portions which get scattered around are very troublesome. The spines are not poisonous, but, being barbed, are very difficult to extract.

Erigeron angustifolius, Willow Herb, of Willow Weed, is perennial and easily transplanted or grown from seed. This very handsome flower, grown with Foxgloves, Evening Primroses (Oenothera), Marsh Hollyhock (Sidalcea), Michaelmas Daisies (Aster conspicuus), large Purple Fleabane (Erigeron saulignosus), and other perennial herbs which grow to the same height, each and all of them in small masses, make a bed or border which will have flowers almost all the year round. Oenothera is a biennial, but once planted will seed itself and continue from year to year, as will Foxgloves. Exactly what to grow and what not in such a border would be a matter of individual taste. Some of the larger and coarser umbellifers, like Hemlock and Angelica, I consider very handsome, but some people do not care for them. Some things look well at a distance in a large garden which would be quite out of place in a small one.

WALTER HARVEY.

Spring garden, is C. Sardensis, which is of a pure intense blue with a white centre. Grown in broad drifts, as it should be, the Chionodoxa makes a delightful effect, and is a decided change from the usual combinations of the more widely used Spring bulbs.

The Chionodoxas like deep planting, about six inches, and about two inches apart. They need a good soil with some leaf-mould in it, and will succeed admirably in moist places, as they like a considerable amount of water during the growing and flowering season. They are best planted somewhat early in the Autumn, but where delay cannot be helped they will do fairly well the following Spring, and will be quite up to form from then on. These bulbs are, in the commoner varieties, quite expensive, and wherever possible should always be planted in liberal quantities.

ELECTRIC SOOT RECORDER

Information was published recently regarding an interesting instrument for recording the amount of smoke suspended in the air from hour to hour. In this machine a fixed quantity of air was drawn through a piece of wet filter paper which was strained to a greater or lesser degree by the impurities in the air. Another instrument has been devised in Great Britain for a similar purpose, and it operates on an electrical principle. It consists of a covered dish containing a small quantity of electrified water over which the air to be tested is passed. By proper adjustment of the rate of flow of the air all the acids in the air are dissolved in the water, and the solid particles fall into it. The proportion of acid can be readily estimated by chemical means, and the solid impurities make themselves known by changes in the electrical resistance of the water. The advantage of this appliance is that it indicates the amount of acid in the air as well as the amount of smoke. This is an important point, as the proportion of acid has a great deal to do with the harmful effect of air upon stone and other structures.

The civilised, methinks, of all nations are those whom we account the most barbarous; there is some moderation and good nature in the Toupinambians, who eat no men but their enemies, whilst we learned and polite and Christian Europeans, like so many pikes and sharks, prey upon everything that we can swallow. — Abraham Cowley.

Every man must educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. — Daniel Webster.

Success comes only to those who lead a life of endeavor. — Theodore Roosevelt.

Talks on Astronomy—The Dimensions of the Stars

By J. S. PLASKETT, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory

MR. J. S. PLASKETT read the following paper last Friday evening at a meeting in San Francisco of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, by special invitation. The same paper was read by Dr. Plaskett the previous week in Victoria before the local centre of the Royal Astronomical Society.

It is very natural for the layman, hearing the title of this lecture, to ask why we should wish particularly to know the dimensions of the stars, what purpose a knowledge of the sizes, masses and densities of the stars will serve. Before attempting to describe how they are determined, it has seemed desirable, in order to give as it were a plot to the story and to add interest to a dull array of figures, to answer why it is necessary to determine the sizes and masses of the stars. Moreover, the answer to this question forms one of the most interesting episodes in the recent history of astronomy, while the methods by which the dimensions of these tremendously remote bodies are determined form most interesting examples of the application of scientific methods to a difficult and apparently almost insoluble problem.

A knowledge of the dimensions of the stars is of course a necessary part in the main astronomical problem, the determination of the constitution of the universe; for, in addition to the knowledge of the positions and motions and of the physical and chemical constitution of the stars, we should evidently also know their size and mass. Apart, however, from the general interest attached to and the value of this knowledge for the main problem, definite information about the dimensions of the stars has a special interest in connection with the theory of stellar evolution. The human mind is never satisfied with a mere collection of facts or observations. It must attempt to co-ordinate and explain such facts and observations. Thus astronomers observed that in the heavens there were stars of different brightness and color whose spectra could be arranged in a continuous sequence, seeming to progress naturally from one type to another. When they also observed that there was a different class of heavenly bodies, the nebulae, distinguished by diffuseness and size from the stars, and yet with similarities in their spectra, it was inevitable that they should imagine that the nebulae and the different types of stars represented only different stages of development, and they should attempt to link them together and to trace the process of evolution.

The theory almost universally accepted until perhaps five years ago assumed that the nebulae, enormously extended collections of very tenuous gaseous or meteoric matter, formed the primal substance which by condensation developed into stars. The first stage in the process resulted in the very hot blue stars of which those in Orion with Vega and Sirius are examples, stars at temperatures between 20,000 degrees C. and about 11,000 degrees C. Such stars were much less dense than the sun, and radiated energy into space at an enormous rate. The spectra of these stars, which are designated by the letters O, B, A, are comparatively simple, containing lines due mostly to the light gases hydrogen and helium and other non-metallic elements. The condensation and cooling continued passing through the white stage, temperatures 10,000 degrees to 8,000 degrees, the spectra now being of the F-type, in which metallic lines become prominent. The next stage is the G-type stars, like the sun, at temperatures of about 6,000 degrees, passing to K-type yellow stars, like Arcturus, at 4,500 degrees, to the red M and N-type, banded spectra stars at temperatures of 3,000 degrees or less, and then to extinction. The theory required continuously decreasing temperature, decreasing diameter, and increasing density of the stars throughout the whole range. Although energy was continuously supplied by the contraction, it was radiated out into space more rapidly, with consequent lowering of temperature.

The more recent theory of the mode of development of the stars, though commencing with the primal nebulae as before, postulates on the contrary, both an increasing and decreasing temperature scale. Such a theory was propounded by Sir Norman Lockyer about thirty years ago from the spectral characteristics of the stars, but, owing to inherent difficulties, never received general acceptance. The new and now generally accepted theory of stellar evolution was developed by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, who, practically single handed and in spite of the prevailing belief in the older hypothesis and the natural conservatism of astronomers, has convincingly demonstrated the superiority of the newer idea of evolution. According to Russell's theory, the inter-gravitational attraction of the particles of the tenuous extended primal nebula, which is probably at a low temperature, causes condensation and consequent increase of temperature. A familiar example of a similar method of producing heat is given when air is pumped into a bicycle or automobile tire. The air becomes hot and heats the pump, not because of friction, but on account of the work done in forcing the air particles closer together. Eventually then, as condensation continues, the nebulous mass rises in temperature to visibility, forms a low temperature red N or M-type star of enormous diameter and very low density, a red "giant" star. Continuing contraction is accompanied by increasing temperature and density and decreasing size, and the star passes through the yellow and white to the blue stage, through spectral types K, G and F to A, from temperatures of about 3,000 to 12,000 C. For the majority of stars the turning point is about here, and temperatures begin to fall. However, a few of the most massive of the stars still further increase in temperature to the B and O-types at about 20,000 C.

The density has now so much increased that contraction can no longer supply sufficient heat to maintain the outflow of radiation and the temperature begins to fall, passing through the stages given above in the reverse order, through B, A, F, G, K, to M and

N, through blue, white and yellow to low temperature, small diameter, high density red stars, "dwarfs," to extinction. It is evident that this second stage of the evolutionary process is common to the two theories. No account is taken in this brief sketch of the now generally recognized fact that contraction alone cannot supply more than a fraction of the energy given out as radiation. Whatever makes up the deficiency, however, is not likely to change the order above outlined, but only markedly extend the time scale.

It is evident, on this theory, that the stars pass, for example, the M stage twice. First, shortly after condensation begins, when the star is an enormous spherical mass of very tenuous gas of a density of the order of a thousandth that of the air, while the diameter is measured then in the hundreds of millions of miles. The star is then literally and correctly called a giant M-type star. After passing through the A or B-type, high temperature stage, it eventually reaches the M stage again, though now with a diameter probably considerably smaller than the sun and a density much higher. It is now a "dwarf" M star, and approaching the extinction stage. On the older theory, however, the M stage was only reached when the star was very contracted in diameter and very dense, a "dwarf." It is evident, therefore, that a knowledge of the dimensions of the stars will form a crucial test between the two theories, and if it can be shown that there are both "giant" and "dwarf" stars, of the same type and temperature, in the sky, it will be strong evidence of the substantial correctness of the new theory. Undoubtedly much of the knowledge of the dimensions of the stars we now possess has been due to methods developed by Russell and others as tests of the new hypothesis. This will be increasingly evident as we proceed with our main purpose, the determination of the dimensions of the stars, and it will be of interest to keep this thought in mind.

The obvious dimension of a star to be determined is the linear diameter, but a little reflection will show that the diameter by no means completely defines the conditions. It is readily conceivable that two stars might have the same diameter but be markedly different otherwise. One might be composed of very tenuous gas and the other liquid or solid, so that another dimension is required, which may be either the mass or density. As the density is simply the mass per unit volume, grammes per cubic centimetre or pounds per cubic foot, it is evident that the density readily follows if mass and diameter are given, or if any two of the three factors, diameter, mass or density are given, the third is easily determinable. For example, if the diameter and mass are given, the density is obtained by dividing the mass by the volume, or similarly, if the mass and density are given, the volume and consequently the diameter can be obtained by dividing the mass by the density.

Some methods of determining dimensions obtain the masses of the stars, others the densities, and still others the diameters. It is only when the methods can be so combined that two of these factors can be determined for the same star that the dimensions can be completely obtained. The most obvious, to the layman at any rate, of the dimensions to be determined is the diameter, but curiously enough, that has been the last, as well as probably the most difficult, to be obtained. The first determined was the mass, and this may be considered the fundamental dimension, as it is the only one that remains constant throughout the life history of a star, for diameter and density, as we have seen, are continually changing.

It would seem impossible at first thought to determine the mass of any star, for all of them except our sun are so far away that no telescope can show a sensible disc. Hence we can have no direct measure of its size or density, yet the method of weighing a star is essentially simple. It depends upon measuring the force which a star exerts by virtue of its mass, the force which is directly proportional to its mass, the universal force of gravitation. Everyone has heard of the law of gravitation—the attractive force between any two bodies in space is directly proportional to the product of the masses and inversely to the square of the distance between them. If, then, we know the force and the distance, the masses can be determined. The force can only be determined when there is some other body on which the effects of the force can be observed, in other words, when the star is attended by a revolving companion, when it is a double, or more correctly, a binary star. Only in the case of a binary star, a double star in which the components revolve around one another, whether this be a visual, spectroscopic or eclipsing binary, can the effects of the force be measured and the mass determined. A measure of the force, and hence of the mass, is obtained by a relation between the period of revolution and distance of the bodies, and is a direct result of the law of gravitation. This relation, generally called the harmonic law, is expressed in the following terms. The combined mass of one revolving system is to the combined mass of a second system as the cube of the distance divided by the square of the period of the first system is to the cube of the distance divided by the square of the period of the second system. This relation, though not complex, can be simplified if we take the earth-sun system as the one to which the binary is to be compared. The mass of the earth is only one three hundred and thirty thousandths of the sun, and so can be neglected in such calculations. If, then, we take the separation of the binary system in terms of the distance of the earth from the sun, and the period in years, the above relation reduces to the following simple rule. The mass of the binary system is the separation cubed, divided by the period squared, times the sun. Take for example, first, the well known star Sirius, which is accompanied by a ninth magnitude companion, the pair revolving around one another at twenty times the distance of the earth from the sun in a period of 49.3 years. The simple calculation for this and two other exceptional stars is given in the table—

Masses of Binary Stars			
Sirius	Distance = 20.	Mass = $\frac{20^3}{49.3^2}$	= 3.3 sun
Krueger 60	Distance = 11.1	Mass = $\frac{11.1^3}{54.9^2}$	= 0.45 sun
Y Cygni	Distance = .129	Mass = $\frac{.129^3}{.0082^2}$	= 31.9 sun

The method of mass determination above described applies only to those visual binaries, double stars whose separation and orientation can be visually measured by the telescope, whose orbits have been determined, and consequently whose period and separation are known. Unfortunately the separation is given in seconds of arc, and this can only be converted into miles to compare with the earth-sun distance when the parallax or distance is known. Although the orbits of nearly one hundred visual binaries have been computed, only a small proportion of these have reliable parallaxes, and consequently the mass of about twenty only are accurately known. Aiken gives a list of fourteen in his book, "The Binary Stars," whose mean mass is 1.76 times the sun, varying between 0.45 for Krueger 60 to 3.3 times the sun for Sirius. These stars are nearly all of advanced spectral type, and so far as it goes it indicates that the mass of the individual stars of such binary systems is about the same as the sun. Prof. Russell, in support of his theory of stellar evolution, has by an indirect statistical method found the average mass of about 350 binaries. The giants give values between seven and thirteen times the mass of the sun, while the dwarfs range between 0.4 and 5.4 times the sun's mass. That the values determined directly are smaller is due to the method of selection by which only the nearer stars have their parallax determined. We may say, then, that the average mass of the components of visual binaries of the dwarf class is not much different from the sun.

Spectroscopic binary stars, those in which the separation is too small to be resolvable in any telescope, and in which the duplicity is discovered by the variable radial velocity determined by the spectroscopic, also lend themselves to the determination of the masses in certain cases. From measures of the radial velocity at different times it is possible to determine the character of the orbit, the eccentricity, the period, and the projected separation. But the inclination of the plane of the orbit is indeterminate, and consequently, instead of the actual separation, we know only its projection, its product by the sine of the inclination. When only one of the spectra can be seen and measured, we obtain a function of the masses of the two components which does not give very definite information. But if both spectra can be measured, we can determine the mass of each component, by the same method used for visual binaries. As only the projected, not the actual, distance is known, these masses are always multiplied by the cube of the sine of the angle of inclination, $M \sin^3 i$. The values obtained are, hence, the minimum masses, while the actual masses may be considerably greater, the average value being about 50 per cent greater. Ludendorff has recently made an elaborate investigation of the masses of spectroscopic binaries and finds that the average minimum mass of nine B-type stars is 10.8 times the sun; of seventeen A-type stars is 2.8 times the sun; and of six F-type stars is 1.9 times the sun; the actual masses would probably be on the average 50 per cent greater than these values.

The masses of eclipsing binaries, which are spectroscopic binaries whose plane of revolution is so nearly in the direction of the earth that they mutually eclipse each other every revolution, can evidently be similarly determined. They have this advantage over the ordinary spectroscopic binary that the angle of inclination is known, and consequently the actual masses are obtained. They range between 1.2 and 39 times the sun's mass. The average mass of the eight B-type is sixteen times, and of the six A to G-type is three times the sun. If we compare the masses of visual, spectroscopic and eclipsing binaries we find that the giants among the visual are about ten times, and among the spectroscopic and eclipsing about sixteen times the sun's mass, while the dwarfs average about 1.8 times the mass of the sun in the directly determined visual binaries, and about 2.8 times the sun in the other classes.

Average Masses of Binary Stars			
Class	Method	Giants	Dwarfs
Visual	Actual	10.8	1.76
Visual	Probable	16.2	2.9
Spectroscopic	Probable	16.0	2.6
Eclipsing	Actual	16.0	3.0

This difference is readily explainable by the method of selection of spectroscopic and eclipsing binaries, which are chosen for their brightness and large velocity displacement, both these factors indicating larger mass than average. It is probably safe to say that, except for the relatively few giant stars, the average mass of the single component of any binary star is not much greater than the sun. The smallest known mass is the faint component of Krueger 60, which is about 0.15 times the sun, although theoretical considerations make it probable that the mass of Barnard's runaway star is only about one-fortieth that of the sun, while the largest is V. Puppis, 19.4 times the sun. The bright component of Boss 6142, however, has a minimum mass of 18.5 times the sun, which may be actually twenty-five or more times the sun. The total range of mass, then, is only about a hundred fold.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these masses can only be determined from double stars, and we can not say that the masses of isolated stars are similar. However, as the only single star whose mass is known, the sun, is of nearly the same mass as the average of the individual components of binary stars, it is probable the values are reliable for single as well as double stars. Moreover, dynamical considerations render it probable that the limiting masses do not greatly differ from those determined above.

Having thus obtained definite values of the masses, we now come to the consideration of the other dimensions, diameter and density, of the stars. They offer quite a different problem, in that while the mass remains constant throughout the life history of the star, the diameter and density vary, as we will later see, through very wide limits. If the mass is known, and either diameter or density can be obtained, the other immediately follows. It will, hence, only be necessary to consider one of these factors, and I have chosen diameter, not only because it is the one that is directly determined, density being a derived factor, but also because it is the one which appeals to the layman, who, if he is interested at all in the dimensions of the stars, will want to know their diameter rather than either their mass or density.

The problem of determining the diameters of the stars is by no means a simple one, and has generally to be attacked indirectly. In order to prevent confusion of thought we must differentiate between the apparent and real diameters of the stars. The apparent diameter of any heavenly body is the angle which it subtends at the eye. Thus we say that the apparent diameters of the sun and moon are nearly the same about half a degree, while as everyone knows, their real diameters are vastly different, 865,000 as compared with 2,180 miles. Although the planets appear as points without sensible diameter to the unaided eye, the telescope shows a measurable disc, so that the apparent diameters of the sun, moon and planets can be easily measured, and when we know their distance, their actual diameter readily follows. But when we come to the stars it is quite a different matter.

My experience of some years in explaining to visitors what should be seen in a telescope has convinced me that the majority are surprised and disappointed at not seeing a magnified disc when the telescope is pointed to a star. They do not realize the minuteness of the apparent diameters owing to the immense distances of these bodies and the consequent impossibility of even detecting, let alone measuring, the disc of any star with even the largest of telescopes. The hopelessness of this will be better realized when it is known that the image of a point source, and all the stars are practically points, at the focus of any telescope consists of a small central bright disc of light surrounded by dark and bright rings. This disc and ring system is due to interference of the waves of light, and although the central disc remains of the same size, the central disc remains of the same size, the angular diameter diminishes with the size of the objective. For the 100-inch telescope its diameter is about one-tenth of a second of arc, which at the Cassegrain focus would be slightly less than one-thousandth of an inch. Owing to the presence of the rings and of atmospheric tremor, the star would evidently require an apparent diameter considerably greater than one-tenth of a second, probably one-fourth or one-fifth of a second, to show a sensible disc. It is now fairly well established that the maximum apparent diameter of any star is about one-twentieth of a second, so that, using the same proportion as above, it would require an aperture of something like thirty feet to recognize and measure the apparent diameter of any star.

Absolute Dimensions of Eclipsing Variables

Star	Type	In Terms of Sun		Masses		Densities	
		d_1	d_2	m_1	m_2	ρ_1	ρ_2
B Aurigae	Ap	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.11	0.11
U Herculis	B3	4.6	5.3	7.7	2.9	0.095	0.022
V Puppis	B1 B3	8.4	7.7	19.4	19.4	0.042	0.055
B Lyrae	B8 B5	16.2	40.6	1.4	14.2	0.0006	0.0004
RX Herculis	B9	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.25	0.34
W Urs. Maj.	G	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	2.8	1.9
Z Herculis	F	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.04
O Ophiuchi	B5	3.2	3.2	5.4	4.7	0.18	0.16
RS Vulpec.	B8 B9	2.0	10.2	5.4	1.7	0.63	0.0016
U Coronae	B3	2.0	4.7	4.3	1.6	0.175	0.015
TX Herculis	A2	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.87	0.75
Y Cygni	B2	4.6	4.6	16.6	15.3	0.170	0.158
Z Vulpec.	B3	4.2	4.5	5.2	2.4	0.085	0.033
TV Cass.	A	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.010	0.010

The diameters range between 0.78 and forty times and sun, and the densities between 0.0004 and 2.8 times the sun. These absolute measured dimensions are sufficient to show the presence of giants and dwarfs and to substantiate Shapley's theoretical results of several times greater range.

Again, however, these conclusions as to diameter and density, as well as the previous ones in regard to mass, are derived from double stars, and we have not yet found the dimensions of any isolated star except our sun. Although it seems unlikely that the dimensions of single stars should be markedly different from those of double stars, some independent evidence is desirable.

Although an independent method of obtaining the diameter of the stars has recently been developed, the measure of the apparent diameter by the interferometer, the actual measures of diameter were preceded by a theoretical discussion, also by Prof. Russell, who, I venture to say, was probably also in this case influenced by its bearing on his evolutionary hypothesis. The apparent brightness of any star evidently depends upon its area and its surface brightness, the brightness per unit area, and is proportional to the product of the two. Hence, for all stars of the same surface brightness, the area is proportional to the apparent brightness, and hence the apparent diameter proportional to the square root of the apparent brightness.

Except, then, for the interferometer method, which will be later referred to, the diameters of stars must be determined by indirect methods.

The most positive and accurate of these indirect measures is obtained, just as in the determination of masses, by the study of double stars, indeed, of one particular class of double stars—the eclipsing binaries or variables. It will be remembered that we obtained the most accurate determinations of mass from eclipsing binaries; so also from eclipsing binaries can we obtain the most accurate determinations of diameter and density. As has been previously shown, a knowledge of the diameters and densities of stars will form a crucial test between the rival theories of stellar evolution. Prof. Russell, who introduced the newer theory, was probably thus induced to develop a complete and beautiful method of discussing the light curves of eclipsing variables. The light curve of an eclipsing variable is formed by plotting the change in the light with the time due to the mutual eclipses of the components, and Prof. Russell was able by his method to determine from the light curve the shape and inclination of the orbit of revolution, the shape of the two stars, and their relative sizes as compared with their distance apart. Using this method with probably the same end in view, Harlow Shapley, a student and associate of Prof. Russell, determined the photometric orbits of ninety eclipsing variables, all of whose bodies which had sufficiently well determined light curves.

Only the relative dimensions of the component stars, as compared with their separation, are thus obtained, and in order to get some idea of the average diameters, Shapley assumed that the mass of the components was equal, and each the same as the sun. It is then easy, from the harmonic law, to determine the separation, and hence the diameters and densities of these ninety systems. Shapley has tabulated these values, and finds for the diameters a range between 0.6 and 110 times the sun, although one uncertain case gave a diameter 700 times the sun. The values for the densities, to which, however, a further correction was applied, ranged from less than one-millionth to over five times the sun's density. While these results are possibly not far out on the average, they are based on assumptions which are not universally true, and although they served their purpose in the evolutionary theory by unmistakably showing the presence of both giant and dwarf stars, it is of great interest and value to get actual dimensions.

Just as in the determination of mass, absolute values could only be obtained from eclipsing variables when the spectra of both components were measurable, so in the determination of diameters, actual linear values can only be obtained when both spectra are measurable. From the spectroscopic orbit, as previously stated, we obtain only the projected length of the separation, and in order to get the actual separation we must know the angle of inclination. The photometric orbit gives this angle and the ratio of the diameters to the separation, so the determination is a mere matter of multiplication. To summarize: The spectroscopic orbit gives the separation multiplied by the sine of the inclination, but as this angle is given by the photometric orbit, we get the actual separation of the two stars. Then from the photometric orbit we have the ratio of the diameters to the separation, hence the actual diameters of the two stars.

Of the ninety eclipsing variables for which Shapley obtained photometric orbits, only fourteen with double spectra have had their spectroscopic orbits determined. The speaker, at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, has determined seven of these orbits, while seven have been obtained elsewhere. The table gives the spectrum, diameters, masses and densities of these fourteen stars.

For example, the star Capella* is of the same spectral type and probably also of the same surface brightness as the sun. We know that the sun is nearly twenty-seven magnitudes brighter than Capella, or about 60,000,000,000 times. Hence the sun should have an apparent diameter the square root of this quantity greater than Capella, or the apparent diameter of the sun should be 240,000 times the apparent diameter of Capella. The apparent diameter of the sun is about 32 minutes (1,920 seconds), so that the apparent diameter of Capella will be 1,920 divided by 240,000, or about eight one-thousandths of a second of arc. Evidently, then, it is easy to calculate from the apparent magnitude the apparent diameter of any star of the same spectral type as the sun. Further, the change of surface brightness, with change of spectral type or color, can be approximately determined, and we can evidently apply this ratio to the determination of the diameters of stars of other spectral types, other colors, than the sun. Prof. Russell has thus calculated the apparent diameter of all the brightest stars in the sky, and his values were given in the A.S.P. for December, 1920. Prof. Eddington about the same time independently calculated apparent diameters and

*Capella is spectroscopically double, and these calculations assume all the light of the system collected into one G-type star.

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British Statesmen of Today

V.—Lord Grey of Fallodon

BY "MAJOR BRITON"

SIR EDWARD GREY had taken a large and responsible share in shaping the destinies of the British Empire for some eight years before 1914, but it was not until August of that fateful year that his name became familiar to the great majority of his fellow-countrymen. He then held the responsible position of Foreign Secretary, and upon him the searchlight of public interest was suddenly and steadily focussed for a few days of intense anxiety.

Sir Edward Grey's past record was such as to leave no doubt in the minds of those who knew him that, while not weakening before any dishonouring foreign demands, he would do his utmost to preserve peace. They knew that while Foreign Secretary he had established friendly relations with Russia and strengthened the entente with France. This man, they felt confident, would strive in every possible way, consistent with honor, to prevent the nation from being plunged into the horrors of war. Nor did they find that their confidence in him was misplaced.

Efforts to Prevent War

To avert the threatened European war, Grey proposed that an international conference should be held for the purpose of settling the dispute between Serbia and Austria. Germany and her subservient ally refused to take part in any such conference. It was obvious that Germany was bent on making the Serbian affair the excuse for seeking to realize her long-cherished selfish ambitions by the dread arbitrament of the sword.

Though Grey's efforts failed to persuade Austria and Germany to listen to reason and to the dictates of humanity, he never held such a high and honored place in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen as he did at that critical period. They recognized how noble a part he had played at the eleventh hour in his sincere and earnest endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe. It was a sign of the diabolically perverted nature of the agents of the German press that they actually accused Grey of precipitating the war.

To a humane man like Sir Edward Grey, such a totally unfounded accusation was very painful. In ordinary political life he pursued his course of duty without seeming to care whether people gave him praise or blame. But this was no mere political question; it was a gross misrepresentation of his character. He may have been unduly sensitive on this score, but his very sensitiveness revealed the humane disposition of the man and his desire to be regarded by his fellow-men as a lover and promoter of peace.

When he resigned his post as Foreign Secretary in 1916 and went to the House of Lords as Viscount Grey of Fallodon, most people regretfully accepted it as a sign that his promising political career was at an end. His eyesight became so bad as to render him partially blind. It was, therefore, a source of pleasure to men of all parties when he recovered sufficiently in 1919 to undertake for a time the important duties of British Ambassador to the United States. Signs of improved health were also shown by the active part which he took as president of the British League of Nations Union in supporting the policy of the League of Nations. More recently he has been taking such special interest in the state of political parties as to give rise to many press forecasts as to the part he may play in politics in the near future. At the moment he appears to be concentrating his attention on the possibility of forming a stronger Opposition to the Coalition Government.

Possible Liberal Leader

Lord Grey's present activity recalls to my mind the lively discussions which I used to hear in the London clubs after December, 1916, as to the possibility of finding any suitable alternative Prime Minister to Lloyd George. I remember that those Liberals in particular who were opposed to Lloyd George on personal grounds, usually fell back, not on Asquith, but on Grey. And now that Lord Grey's health is restored, it appears that Asquith's followers would be pleased if he resigned and made way for Grey as leader of the Liberal Opposition. Asquith, however, shows no sign of being willing to oblige them. In a recent speech which he made in London he referred to Lord Grey as "an old and warm friend," welcomed him back to public life, but gave no hint that he would resign the leadership in his favor.

The present position of Lord Grey invests him with a new and special interest. One cannot predict with any degree of certainty that he will displace Asquith as leader of the anti-Coalition Liberals, but his fitness for such a position and for the high office which, if his party was successful at the polls, he would be called upon to fill, can be fairly well estimated by a glance at his political career up to 1914.

University Career

Like Asquith, Lord Grey was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. Unlike Asquith, he did not win a great reputation as a brilliant scholar, nor was he marked out for political distinction by the omniscient Jowett, of Balliol. And for some years it really seemed as if he was not destined to fill any great place in the political life of his country, or even in the political party to which he belonged.

When Lord Rosebery revolted against the leadership of Campbell-Bannerman and formed the Liberal League, he took with him some of the very ablest men in the Liberal party—Asquith, Haldane and Grey. This revolt, combined with the support which the Liberal Leaguers gave the Conservative Government in its conduct of the South African war, alienated them from the orthodox Liberal party and, more especially, from the strong Radical section, which dominated the party about that time.

In 1905, Campbell-Bannerman became

Prime Minister, and at the 1906 general election he was confirmed in power by an overwhelming majority. Lord Rosebery withdrew from active political life, and Campbell-Bannerman generously forgave the rebellious leaguers and included their leaders in his Cabinet. To Grey was offered the important and congenial post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At first he refused the offer. He made it known that he would accept only on condition that Campbell-Bannerman went to the House of Lords. But "C-B" declined to leave the House of Commons, and finally Grey was prevailed upon to waive his condition and accept the post which was destined to bring him such unforeseen anxiety and honor.

Fearful by Radicals

While recognizing his high character and his lofty and disinterested aims in political life, the Radicals in the Liberal party looked askance at his appointment. They remembered his revolt against their Prime Minister and his attitude during the South African War. It is safe to say that they maintained a steady opposition to him from 1905 to 1914. His declaration that he would follow the foreign policy of his Conservative predecessor, Lord Lansdowne, served to deepen their distrust. Had they known of the work he was doing to link Britain with some of those Allies who fought side by side with us in the Great War, these Radicals would most certainly have actively opposed his policy.

So conscious was Lord Grey that he did not possess the confidence of a large section of his party that even in 1914, when he came to the House of Commons a few days before the outbreak of war to explain the situation as it affected Britain, he was not sure that he would be able to command their support. Not all his colleagues in the Cabinet could be relied on. Lloyd George might take an opposing line, as he had done during the South African war. But Germany came to the aid of Lord Grey. No sooner had she violated the neutrality of Belgium than Lloyd George and the other Radicals gave Grey and the Government their wholehearted support in making preparations for war.

An Effective Speaker

It is said that Lord Grey rarely prepares set speeches, but broods over them in that retirement of which he is so fond. In 1899 he published a book on "Fly-Fishing," and one can understand that while he pursues his favorite recreation of angling he would find that solitude and contact with Nature which is so conducive to meditation and deep thought. But whatever his method of preparation may be, he never speaks without showing his complete mastery of all the facts of his subject and of a clear and forceful style. The speech which he delivered in the House of Commons on the eve of the war will remain as one of the finest examples of clear-cut, unadorned, but impressive oratory.

It was Lord Grey's handling of the foreign policy of the Government when war was threatened which gave him his popularity with his party and with all patriotic citizens. Here, they say, is a statesman who is not ambitious, but who is capable, honest and disinterested. He is out to promote peace, and yet he will maintain the honor and dignity of the Empire all the time.

Statesmanlike Qualities

Lord Grey, then, is one of the most impressive personalities in politics today. It is only his illness that has kept him from taking his place in the very front rank of statesmen during the last few years. In pre-war days Lord Morley had him marked out for the highest place. "I confess," he says in his Recollections, "it warms my heart to think that we have a man like Grey to fill the seat of power when the time comes."

In making this confession Morley was not guilty of any disloyalty to Prime Minister Asquith, for Grey, who was born in 1862, is ten years younger, and might well be regarded in those days as his natural successor. Whether Lord Grey ever becomes Prime Minister or not, he is bound to play a most important part in British politics, if health and opportunity permit. His reserved manner and his position as a peer will be against his ever becoming a popular political leader like Lloyd George, but his high character, his proved parliamentary ability and experience, combined with his peace-loving but Imperial spirit, will make him one of the most powerful statesmen of the British Empire.

The Wide World

UNTIL mankind attains the ideal of a World Commonwealth—a distant prospect, it may be, but one worth striving for, if we are to avoid further senseless, bloody and destructive wars—we can at least prepare the way to that "consummation devoutly to be wished" by helping the nations to get together and to regard each other not as jealous rivals but as friendly neighbors, even as co-members of a Mutual Benefit Society. What can be done towards the accomplishment of that purpose? In the first place, the people of each country must insist on having the right sort of men to represent them in their parliaments, cabinets and embassies; men of high principles and proved integrity, men not seeking personal advantage, but the good of mankind in general and the consequent good of their own country. In the second place, the people themselves must learn and teach their children—the men and women of the next generation—to avoid either airs of superiority or indications of animosity towards the people of other countries, however they may differ in manners, customs, religion or thought.

The members of a mutual benefit society do not permit individual differences to interfere with the aims and objects of the society.

Some may be richer or stronger than others; some may be vegetarians, others believers in beef; some may be devout Methodists, others Atheists; some artists, others Philistines; but so long as all are honestly working for the general good, these differences do not matter. Why should not the same principle hold good among nations? The analogy is, of course, not perfect nor complete; there will be differences of opinion as to methods of conducting the business of the society, and especially as to financial methods and how far the private business of each member is affected; but if the main principle is accepted and kept in view, other things will follow, through conference, counsel and mutual goodwill.

There are many who say, "Ideas of this kind are futile; human nature will always be the same; men will always quarrel and fight in the struggle for existence." What, then, is meant by the word civilization, that word so often used in these critical days? Civilization may be defined as the product of social progress, which is the result of education. Civilization, therefore, is simply the result of education. Not education in its narrow sense, but the education of experience, experiment, discovery, and gradually acquired knowledge. The methods of cave-men and savages are abandoned; brute force in the ordinary affairs of life is prohibited; filthiness in person and habits is not tolerated. Yet these were once the traits of "human nature." The burning of "witches," and the duel to decide so-called affairs of honor ceased comparatively recently. If these things (and many other habits of the past) have been swept away by the advancing tide of social progress, why should further ideals be dubbed impossible? It is simply a matter of further education.

The word civilization, in addition to its general meaning, is used in a particular sense to indicate stages of progress attained by certain countries or empires, such as the ancient civilizations of Babylonia and Egypt, the later ones of Greece and Rome, of the Incas of Peru and the Aztecs of Mexico, which rose to various heights of prosperity, then dwindled and disappeared. Modern civilization, unlike these, is not confined to one nation or empire, but is practically world-wide, thanks to improved communications, the invention of printing, the harnessing of steam and electricity, the missionaries of commerce and of religion. There are still a few nations which this civilization has not reached, or, at least, materially affected, and there is one great nation, China, with a population of 400,000,000, which still retains its ancient civilization almost unchanged through centuries. Broadly speaking, however, what we call modern civilization dominates the world, and it is through this civilization that new ideals must be disseminated.

The curse of modern civilization is that it is essentially commercial, money-grubbing and material, bent on the acquisition of wealth and the pursuit of pleasure. It is like a vessel carrying too much sail and too little ballast, and therefore in danger of capsizing. There are actually indications of a relapse, if not into barbarism, at least into paganism, in the cult of "jazz" music and dancing, looseness of conversation, nakedness in dress, licentiousness in literature and "moving pictures," degradation of art, dabbling in the occult, and, finally, in the desertion of the churches. Many of these symptoms of decadence may be traced to reaction after the strain of war, but a too easy acquiescence in their continuation must be guarded against. The ship of civilization is in danger; we must shorten sail and take in more ballast, in the shape of greater unselfishness, stronger parental authority, more seriousness in life (without in the least excluding healthy pleasures), and a return to the eternal verities of the Sermon on the Mount. Our modern civilization needs amendment; and through an amended civilization and international goodwill the ideals of a reconciled and unanimous humanity can be ultimately realized.

SPECTATOR.

Taming the Flowers

MANY of the flowers that adorn our gardens have been procured from plants which originally grew wild. They have been changed or improvised by the patient art of the professional gardener.

The tuberose was introduced into Europe from the East Indies by a Spanish physician in the sixteenth century. It still grows in its wild state in Java and Ceylon.

The chequer daisy came from France and Italy about 1550, while the Crown Imperial lily was first brought from Persia to Constantinople. From there it was taken to the Emperor's garden at Vienna, whence it found its way all over Europe.

It is not generally known that the belladonna lily was procured from South America in 1593, while the Guernsey lily was brought from Japan and was first cultivated at the beginning of the seventeenth century in the garden of an Englishman in Paris. This plant is said to have derived its name as follows: A ship, laden with bulbs, was wrecked off the coast of Guernsey, near England. A number of the bulbs were cast up on the shore and took root in the soil, where they grew rapidly.

The first species of the dahlia known to Europeans was discovered in Mexico and sent to a professor at the Botanic Gardens, Madrid, who named it in honor of the Swedish professor, Dahl.

The most popular of flowers, the rose, is to be found in almost every country north of the Equator. It derives its name from "rhos," meaning red. Of this plant more than one hundred species have been described, and more than two thousand varieties may be procured.

AFTER SCHOOL

When all my lessons have been learned,
And the last year at school is done,
I shall put up my books and games;
"Good-bye, my fellows; every one."

The dusty road will not seem long,
Nor twilight lonely, nor forlorn
The everlasting whippoorwills
That lead me back where I was born.

And there beside the open door,
In a large country dim and cool,
Her waiting smile shall hear at last,
"Mother, I come home from school."
—Bliss Carman.



The Dimensions of the Stars

By J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory

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found values somewhat higher than Russell.

It would evidently be of the greatest value, in order to test the correctness of their theoretical work, to have some direct measure of the apparent diameters of stars. Although, as we have already found, it is hopeless to even see, let alone measure, stellar discs on any telescope, the genius of Prof. Michelson, combined with the ability of the staff and the completeness of the instrumental resources of Mt. Wilson, have enabled the diameter of three stars to be measured by an interferometer attached to the 100-inch telescope. As this great advance has already been fully described in technical and other journals, I will not attempt to describe it. The measured diameters came about midway between the calculated values of Russell and Eddington, so that we can have confidence in the substantial accuracy of the computed values.

Both the theoretical and observational methods give, however, only the apparent diameters of the stars, the angle which their discs subtend at the eye of the interferometer. To determine the linear diameter in miles it is necessary to know the distance or parallax. The parallax is the angle subtended at the star by the distance of the earth from the sun, hence the ratio of the linear diameter of the

ably due to an incorrect estimate of the relative surface brightness of stars of spectral types or colors different from the sun. I have accordingly taken the liberty of applying the probable correction, deduced from the measured values, to Russell's figures, and applying the most probable parallax, have computed the apparent and actual diameters, the apparent and real brightness, and the density, using reasonable average values of the mass, when that is not directly known, of some of the brightest and faintest stars. These figures should not be considered by any means as final, but are probably of the right order, and serve to give us ideas of the dimensions of the exceptional stars. That of the average star is more likely nearly the same order as the sun.

We readily see from the dimensions of the stars thus obtained the enormous diameters, 300 times the sun, and low densities, about one-millionth of the sun, one-thousandth of the atmosphere, of the red giants, as compared with the small diameters, one-fifth of the sun, and high densities of the red dwarfs, that there appears to be no escape from the conclusions that the newer ideas of stellar evolution, which requires dimensions of these orders, is the most probable.

There are not many episodes in the history of astronomy more interesting than the de-

Computed Dimensions of Typical Stars As Compared with the Sun

Star	Spectrum	App. Mag.	App. Diam.	Parallax	Mass	Density	Brightness	Diameter
Betelgeuse	Ma	0.9	.044	.018	30.	.0000012	1450.	235,000,000
Antares	Map	1.2	.038	.013	30.	.0000010	1600.	275,000,000
Hercules	Mb	3.5	.015	.007	30.	.0000020	710.	200,000,000
Aldebaran	K5	1.5	.027	.005	10.	.00017	36.	33,000,000
Arcturus	K0	0.2	.023	.095	10.	.0007	78.	23,000,000
Capella	GO	0.2	.082	.071	4.6	.006	31.	8,000,000
Pollux	K0	1.2	.015	.095	5.	.0012	26.	13,000,000
Procyon	F5	0.5	.0048	.328	2.	.60	5.	1,400,000
Sirius	AO	-1.6	.0057	.376	2.5	.62	26.	1,430,000
Vega	AO	0.1	.0026	.094	5.	.21	86.	2,600,000
Rigel	B8	0.3	.0019	.007	30.	.0012	13500.	25,000,000
Krueger 60	Mb	9.3	.0011	.260	.42	4.0	.002	360,000
Barnard's Star	Mb	9.7	.0009	.53	.023	4.0	.0004	155,000
Prox. Cent.	N	11.0	.0017	.76	.055	4.0	.00006	207,000

star to this distance is given by the ratio of the apparent diameter to the parallax. The apparent diameter of X Orionis is 0".045, while its parallax may be taken at 0".018, hence its diameter is 45-18 of 93,000,000, or about 235,000,000 miles.

There have only been announced to the present the measured diameters of Betelgeuse, Antares and Arcturus, but we have the theoretically computed apparent diameters of any star by Russell's method, which, as we have seen, gives slightly smaller diameters than the measured. This difference is prob-

ably due to an incorrect estimate of the now generally accepted theory of the evolution of the stars. Nor do I know of any which illustrate more clearly the value of carefully planned researches towards a definite end. Not only have these resulted in clearer conception of the order and beauty of the universe, but our knowledge of the dimensions of the stars has been enormously increased.

*Capella is spectroscopically double, and the dimensions are calculated on the assumption that all the light is collected into one G-type star.

CHOICE OF FILM SUBJECTS

At a recent meeting in London at what is said by The Daily Mail to be the finest cinema studio in the world, Sir Oswald Stoll expressed the opinion that the depression in the American film trade was largely due to the sameness of the subject-matter, which producing companies have attempted to conceal by lavish expenditures on mere technical excellence. The same question was discussed at a dinner attended by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Mr. Phillips Oppenheim, and other well known novelists. While there has been a remarkable advance in recent years in the technique of British films, the mainstay of their public appeal is the extraordinary variety of plot matter and scenic beauty, owing to the ready access of producing staffs to any part of Europe. The growing strength of a real British school of dramatic film production is revealed in the constant increase of interest in all parts of the world.

NEW FLOW METER

Many ingenious devices have been invented to measure the rate at which water or other fluid is flowing along a pipe, and one of the simplest and most effective is a new type produced by a leading firm of instrument makers. The essential part of the instrument is a small paddle wheel placed inside the pipe so that it rotates as the fluid moves along. This paddle wheel has attached to it a magnet, and in a separate steel chamber immediately outside there is another magnet which rotates like the first. When the paddle wheel moves and carries its magnet round with it, the movement of this magnet pulls the second magnet round, and the speed of this second magnet therefore indicates the rate of flow in the pipe. The advantage of this arrangement is that the indicating part of the mechanism is quite distinct from that through which the fluid is passing. All risk of the fluid finding its way into the indicating chamber is avoided, and the instrument is therefore particularly well suited for use where crude or hot oil is employed. The makers suggest that this instrument is well adapted to measuring the rate of flow of oil in lubricating systems, and also the flow of oil fuel or cooling water in oil engines.

NEW COLLIERY SCHEME

In spite of the difficulties which hinder the development of collieries in Great Britain, one large colliery company has decided to spend over one million pounds on extending electrical working in its various mines. The main power house is to be extended until it becomes the largest private electric power station in the country. One of the resulting changes in the pits will be the complete electrification of all plant which can be suitably operated by electric power. A considerable reduction in working costs will be effected.

INDICATOR ON BOARD SHIP

Everyone who has been to sea must have been struck with the primitive though picturesque methods adopted by the look-out man in conveying information to the navigating officer. With the development of scientific machinery on board ship it was inevitable that these rough and ready arrangements should give place to something exact and reliable under all conditions. A British firm has brought out a special look-out telegraph which enables a man in a look-out station to transmit to an indicator, which may be fixed at any point on the ship, information regarding the exact bearing of any object he has sighted. The look-out man observes the object through a simple form of open sight, which can be raised or lowered as well as turned round; and when he has sighted the object he touches a bell to give notice to the navigating officer that something has been sighted. At the same moment the pointer on the indicator shows how many degrees to port or starboard the object is. A reply circuit is provided, so that the navigating officer can inform the look-out man that the information has been received. By mounting the indicator in a particular position the pointer can be regulated to point in the direction of the object sighted. The same firm has introduced another electrical appliance for counting the revolutions of an engine or other machine. The principle involved is quite novel, and very little energy is required to operate the appliance, which gives very accurate readings.

SHAPING RAILWAY SLEEPERS

Not only was Great Britain the pioneer of railway construction in all parts of the world, but it has supplied a large amount of the special plant required in railway construction and maintenance. For example, a special machine for cross cutting and boring railway sleepers has just been supplied by a British firm to an overseas railway. It is designed to cut and bore sleepers up to 10 ft. and to cut out the seatings for the rails. A special feature of this remarkable machine is the manner in which the boring spindles are driven by a series of four endless roller chains running in horizontal paths, each chain being arranged to drive two spindles. This method has been found very advantageous compared with the belt drive formerly employed in this type of machine. It is, of course, a great convenience to a large railway to have one machine which can rapidly and perfectly carry out the special operations which railway sleepers require.

Total registration for army draft in the United States was 24,234,021.

Meals are cooked on the latest airship by exhaust heat from the engines.

Philippine goods find a ready market in London.

B&K**SCRATCH FOOD**

Develops your hens into profitable egg producers.



Having purchased this business, I am making a readjustment of prices and you will

SAVE MONEY

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Our Motto:

Quality and Service at Lowest Prices

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Phone 3813

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From the Salient to the Somme

Canada's Army Marched on

PHILLIPS' MILITARY SOLES AND HEELS

The cobblestone roads were cruel—feet would slip into crevices—

No leather could stand it!

But leather plus rubber—there's another story! A contact with the ground at four vital points where the wear comes. Just three sole strips and a heel—the magic difference!

Stops the shock before it happens—cushioned in resilient rubber. Doubles the life of any pair of shoes. Lifts feet from wet.

Look For This Sign

Displayed by most good shoe stores and repairmen. Phillips' Military Soles and Heels come in all shoe sizes—are fitted for you.

For Boys—a Specialty

Distributors

WEST COAST JOBBERS

Vancouver, B. C.

INTEREST GROWS IN DUNCAN BASKETBALL

Three Good League Games Decided Friday Night Before Large Crowd—Victoria Teams Play This Week

DUNCAN, Nov. 12.—Interest in basketball circles increases each week as the games in the league series progress, and last night, before a record crowd, splendid games were staged.

In the Girls' League the Ramblers met and defeated the Epworth girls by a score of 3 to 4. Both teams showed considerable improvement in their play since their last games, although both fell down on their shooting. Mabel Knocker starred for the Ramblers, scoring six of the nine points, while Maude Auchinachie succeeded in registering the four points for the Epworth team.

The line-up was, Epworth: Centre, Maude Auchinachie; forwards, Velma Woodward and Elsie Auchinachie; guards, May Drom and Janet Gibson. Ramblers: Centre, May Tomlin; forwards, Caroline Best and Evelyn Pourrier; guards, Mabel Knocker and Hazel Harris. Referee, Ed Evans.

Dr. French handled the whistle to the satisfaction of all in the two games in the boys' series. The Bankers went down to defeat at the hands of the Merchants, who were playing a splendid game, excellent team work being shown. Pat Forrest was easily star scorer for the Merchants, with Bruce McNicol a close second, the final score being 23 to 15.

The line-up—Bankers: Centre, Bruce Powell; forwards, W. Dickie and R. D. C. Hilton; guards, G. B. Whaley and C. Church; H. Lambert substituting in the second half for Church. Merchants—Centre, W. Talbot; forwards, Bruce McNicol and Pat Forrest; guards, W. McNicol and C. Stony.

In the third game, Garage vs. High School, the Garage proved entirely too much for the students, defeating them by a score of 26 to 7. Excellent team work and quick passes gave the Garage boys a lead which the High School boys failed to get in pace with and to Phillips, the star forward for the High School, goes the credit of the two field baskets; C. Hill scoring three points from the foul line. A. Townsend did most of the scoring for the Garage.

The line-up—High School: Centre, V. Tarleton; forwards, C. Hill and Phillips; guards, H. Munro and D. Bell. Garage—Centre, Jim Brown; forwards, W. Whan and A. Townsend; guards, Ed Evans and Albert Evans.

Next Friday night the first games to be played with an outside team this season will be put on, when the First Presbyterian senior and intermediate teams of Victoria will visit the local senior and intermediate teams, and a splendid exhibition of first-class basketball is assured for everyone. The regular league games will be played on the following Monday.

VANCOUVER CENTRALS PLAY FINE RUGBY

Score Nineteen to Nil Against the B. C. University Yesterday—Later Team Not Full Strength

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—Putting up the best exhibition of rugby seen at Brockton Point this season, the Centrals romped around a disorganized "Varsity" team and ran off with the long end of a 19 to 0 score. Brilliant work by the Central three was the outstanding feature of the game. Macken, the Centrals' captain, was especially effective, scoring two tries after runs over half the length of the field, and being directly responsible for at least one of the other two secured by his side.

Weakened by the drafting of five of their men to the McKeechup team and further handicapped by losing the services of Underhill, who was forced to retire with a twisted ankle in the early stages of the struggle, the students served merely as a background to show off the brilliance of the Centrals for two-thirds of the game. In the final twenty minutes, however, they suddenly pulled themselves together and staged a fighting rally that peaked the Centrals on the defensive without a let-up. Time after time they were within a foot or two of going over for a try, being balked, however, by a stone-wall defence on the part of Jimmy Watters and the men in front of him.

Hours used in the Cape de Verde Island must have steel faces to withstand the gravelly soil.

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Back-achy or have Bladder trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your house, removing the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach aches, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to cleanse and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases. (Adv.)

MADE OF CARACUL WOOL

The above cap, which is being shown in the windows of The Colonist office, Broad Street, was made from Caracul wool from Carstairs Ranch, Alberta, of which Mr. H. Smith is manager, and from white wool from the Prince of Wales ranch. The wool was spun and knitted by Miss Rita Macpherson, Victoria.

INTERMEDIATE TEAMS DRAW IN HARD FIGHT

Three to Three Was the Final Score When the Wanderers and James Bays Clashed Yesterday

Yesterday's intermediate rugby games between the James Bay Athletic Association and the Wanderers proved one of the fastest and most exciting of the season. Each team was unable to score more than one try, and although the ball was touched down immediately behind the posts in each case, both kicks were failures.

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In the first ten minutes of the game the Wanderers opened a hard-driving offensive and pushed the Bays into their own twenty-five yard section. In scrumwork the Bays were superior to their opponents, but the weight of the Wanderers was a factor that assuredly kept them from defeat. The three-quarter lines of both teams worked with wonderful precision and combination. McNamee, of the J. B. A. A., and Humber, of the same team, showing their remarkable ability as they have so many times previously. Allen, of the Wanderers' three-quarter line, also played a splendid game, breaking through the opposing line for long gains, and making the initial score of the contest.

Don Maclean, of the J. B. A. A., the peppy little halfback, used his head to such good ends that he stopped several rushes of the enemy by fast pick-ups and long kicks to touch. Watson, too, played admirably throughout.

During the first half the play was more or less evenly distributed in the respective areas of either team, but the Wanderers certainly had the best of the last period. For fully ten minutes the ball was in constant scrummages on the J. B. A. A. line, but by tremendous efforts it was at last pushed to touch.

The J. B. A. A. scored shortly after the Wanderers in the first half of the game, Humber making a long run through the enemy's defence and shooting a pretty pass to Captain McNamee, who crossed the line and then ran in behind the goal posts.

But the ball was soft, and by a fraction of a foot missed the mark. The remainder of the game was fought with spirit and determination, but it was impossible to score.

defence men were forever on the alert. Again and again did Humber hurl himself at the line, and by doing so he saved the Wanderers from being run over. Humber's play was a path through towards the goal posts that were always beyond his reach.

Referee Loveland had a strenuous afternoon, chasing the teams from one section of the field to another, but his efforts were appreciated and his unprejudiced rulings and decisions were given and taken without murmur or complaint.

W.J.R.C. WEEKLY SHOOT

Measrs. Plimley and Ritchie have secured the services of Mr. C. Dibbie as instructor for the classes taking part in the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps. Mr. Dibbie will begin his work this week and will be of aid to the beginners in target shooting for the rest of the season. He has had considerable experience in rifle practice, and is well qualified to instruct.

Three medals were won on Friday night, when the regular weekly shoot was held in the basement of Plimley and Ritchie's store. Clyde Hickman won the sharpshooter, which is a gold medal, while Dirk Vink and Clifford Brown won the Pro Marksmanship medals. The boys decided that these and other medals won between now and Christmas should be held and presented at an open gathering just prior to December 25.

The results of the last rifle shoot are as follows:

Eric Fell	22	23	..
Eric Freestone	21
Clyde Hickman	24
Dirk Vink	22	21	22
Fred Henley	19	19	19
B. Moraes	18	20	..
D. Moraes	15	19	..
George Parrott	24	22	..
L. Whittall	16	19	..
C. Brown	18	20	..

LOCAL HOCKEY TEAM BEATS SALT SPRING

The local grass hockey mixed team of seven men and four ladies beat the Salt Spring club team at the Jubilee Hospital ground yesterday afternoon by 19 to 1. The visitors were short of some of their best players, so that a one-sided, though pleasant, game was the result. The return match with Ganges Harbor will be played on the first Saturday in December.

COLONIST FIVE TO PLAY IN OPENING SAANICHTON GAME

The first basketball game to be staged by the Saanichton Athletic Association in connection with a series of community dances, which will be held every Saturday night in the Saanichton Agricultural Hall, has been scheduled for next Saturday night, November 13. The match will be between the Colonist Star Five and the Saanichton A. A. players. The record of the Victoria team is



Mother Knows What Makes Little Folks Big—BREAD

Giving kiddies plenty of Bread is like giving them plenty of muscle, bone and energy.

There is no such thing as eating too much Bread.

Stop and think! Have you ever heard of anyone getting sick from overeating of Bread? Certainly not.

Bread is Nature's complete ration—the oldest, most wholesome and most nutritious of foods.

The wise mother gives her little folks "Two Slices for One," not only to stimulate their growth, but to double their store of health, strength and beauty.

And, don't forget, Bread is just as good for big folks.

Bread is your most economical food—your ONLY economical food today.

Encourage the entire family to eat "TWO SLICES FOR ONE" of Bread and less of the higher priced foods. Then watch the table costs decline.

Victoria-baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always wholesome, tempting and highly nutritious. Eat more of it—



Two Slices for One
VICTORIA BAKERS' ASSOCIATION

well known, while the Saanichton folks claim that their aggression will keep the Colonist crew on the go. The dance will follow immediately after the game and will continue until 12 o'clock. It is expected that a number of the Colonist supporters will accompany the team to Saanichton next Saturday night.

Gymnasium Round-Up
The local Y.M.C.A. is planning a "Gymnasium Round-Up Week," commencing tomorrow morning. At the present time about 300 members of the institution are not attending the gymnasium, nor taking any active part in any of the other departments

of the building. The members have been divided into classes this year, and these groups meet regularly one or twice a week to go through different physical exercises in the gymnasium and finish off the period with a swim in the big water pool. In the boys' division, clubs have been organized, and a programme will be as follows: Opening voluntary, Mr. J. Mutch; hymn, prayer, anthem by choir, lessons, solo, Miss E. Mutch; born to take an active part in the "YM" and other departments of the association.

Equimait Methodist—This evening special service to celebrate Armistice Day will commence at 7:30 o'clock in the Equimait Methodist Church. The order of service will be as follows: Opening voluntary, Mr. J. Mutch; hymn, prayer, anthem by choir, lessons, solo, Miss E. Mutch;

reading honor roll, short prayer, National Anthem, violin solo, Miss Brogan; solo, Miss Wallace; hymn, address, "Let Us Forget," Rev. B. Black; hymn, benediction.

A trout may ignore a bait a dozen times successfully and strike the thirteenth time he sees it.

A brake on each wheel of an automobile will eliminate side skidding.

"DANDERINE"

Grows Thick, Heavy Hair

35-cent Bottle Ends All Dandruff, Stops Hair Coming Out



Ten minutes after using Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them, helping the hair to grow long, strong and lustrous. One application of Danderine makes this, lifeless, colorless hair look youthfully bright, lustrous, and just twice as abundant. (Adv.)



Do This
Then see if your friends notice prettier teeth

Make this pleasant ten-day test. See what it does for your teeth. Then judge for yourself—by the clear results—how much this method means.

Millions of people have thus found a way to whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. And you will also find it.

It fights film

This method combats the film on teeth—that viscus coat you feel. Film is the teeth's great enemy. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

Brushing in the old ways does not end this film. And most tooth troubles are caused by what is left.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It is the basis of

tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Very few people have escaped these troubles caused by film.

Two new methods

Dental science has now found two methods to fight film. Many careful tests have proved their efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere now advise their daily use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Other factors, now considered essential, are included with it.

FREE
This Ten-Day test costs you nothing. Simply mail the coupon. Then watch the delightful effects.

Pepsodent combats the film with every application. It keeps teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also stimulates the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, so often cling and form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus every use brings five desired effects which old methods failed to bring.

The modern way

Pepsodent is based on modern research. It does what authorities now regard as essential. Half the world owe it to this displacing old methods, largely by dental advice.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscus film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch all the good effects. The book we send will tell the reason for them. Then decide if this method, in your family, should supersede the old. Cut out the coupon now.

Made in Canada
Pepsodent
The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatter, approved by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists everywhere—to bring five desired effects. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. T-735, 118 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ont.
Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

CALLS FOR A PRAYER WEEK FOR YOUNG MEN

Leaders and Members of
Young Men's Christian As-
sociations Exhorted to Make
Special Efforts, Nov. 13-19.

The following is a copy of a circular which has been issued from headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. in New York City:

To the leaders and members of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America:

We call upon you, and through you, upon Christians throughout the United States and Canada, to unite with the 3,000 Associations embraced in the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations in the observance of the week beginning Sunday, November 13, 1921, as a week of prayer for young men. What may not this concert of prayer by Christian men of all nations and races mean if characterized by reality, intensity and unity? First of all, let there be a spirit of thanksgiving. Let us thank God:

That in the midst of the economic and other grave difficulties attending the post-war period the Associations have not only held their own but also in so many cases achieved notable advances.

That old friends have remained loyal and a multitude of new believers in and generous supporters of the Association have come forward.

That larger numbers of young men and boys than at any time in our history have, through our physical and educational work both within and outside our buildings, have come under the influence of the Association.

That countless doors of opportunity for service have opened before the North American Associations across the breadth of the world.

That the canvas for the Retirement Fund has been so auspiciously inaugurated, especially as seen in the most generous initial gifts of laymen, and later in the notable pledges of the secretaries.

That on every hand there are evidences of a fresh and altogether unusual hunger for God, and of a growing, quiet determination among the leaders to reassert the pronouncedly Christian and evangelistic aim of the movement.

That the social conscience of the Brotherhood has unmistakably been quickened.

That throughout the fields of Asia and Latin America there have been wrought so many signal triumphs in His Name.

That international planning, fellowship and action have been so fully resumed among the nations and

faces so long and so grievously divided.

We should pray that the lessons emphasized in the recent study of the life and influence of our founder, Sir George Williams, and of the three-quarters of a century of Association experience may be taken to heart, and that the North American Associations may enter upon the new and better day with a spirit of humility and of audacious, heroic and contagious faith soon to be manifest in abiding spiritual results.

It is supremely important that we pray for more leaders. May God send us men of personality, of intimate experience of Christ, of culture, of power, of growth and of unmistakable sense of Divine mission. We need also to pray that the effort to complete the \$4,000,000 Retirement Fund may soon be carried to a triumphant issue.

There should be continued intercession for the closer co-ordination and identification of the work of the Associations with the churches in order that a far larger and more efficient service may be rendered in relating young men and boys to Christ, to the church and to the plans of the expanding Kingdom.

Let us not fail to call upon God that His Spirit may brood with creative power over the indigenous Association movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and that the North American Associations may render them a truly adequate co-observance a truly 'international' prayer as well as through sacrificial offerings of men and money.

The Associations throughout North America should give conscientious heed to the following resolution adopted at the recent plenary meeting of the world's committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations held at Utrecht, Holland:

"We recommend that the international importance of the Week of Prayer be emphasized by making the observance a truly 'international week.' During the seven days the fullest thought and deepest prayer should be devoted:

"1. To the development of the foreign or extension work of the national movements.

"2. To the removal of inter-racial and international friction and misunderstanding.

"3. To the Christianizing of international politics and commercial and industrial relations.

"4. To the creation of that moral and spiritual atmosphere and that knowledge of the fundamental problems of foreign affairs which are essential to the life and development of a truly Christian fellowship of nations.

"During this week special effort should be made to call forth sacrificial giving from young men toward the world-wide programme of the Young Men's Christian Association."

The foregoing summons assumes a

prophetic character when it is recalled that the resolution was adopted before the Washington Conference was announced. In view of the great possibilities and dangers of this significant and inter-racial gathering within our gates, and in view of the great responsibility resting on the Association Movement because of its international and inter-racial personnel and programme, it is transcendently important that all to whom this call comes may give themselves to prayer, and likewise, that they may call forth the prayers of others, to the end that superhuman wisdom, love and power may dominate the proceedings and determine the decisions of this coming together of leaders of the nations.

On behalf of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

ALFRED E. MARLING,
Chairman.

JOHN R. MOTT,
General Secretary.

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

MR. ALEX. THOMSON
AT ST. COLUMBA'S

Rev. Thomas McConnell has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Alexander Thomson, chief Parliamentary organizer for Mr. David Lloyd George in 1916, to deliver an important address in St. Columba Church this evening. As Mr. Thomson is precluded from lecturing during the week anywhere in British Columbia on account of his Chautauqua engagements for next summer, and as this is one of the very few opportunities the people of Victoria will have of hearing this really big man talking on a really big subject, it is expected that a big crowd will be present at the Oak Bay church to-night. The subject will be "The Brotherhood of Nations."

For many years Mr. Alexander Thomson was associated with British Parliamentary life, and was a well-known figure in the lobby of the House of Commons and at political gatherings. During the latter half of the war he had control of the Lloyd George publicity department. Mr. Thomson's close intimacy with political affairs, and the personal contact into which he has been brought with some of the leading statesmen of the day give him a peculiar right to speak with some authority about the great question of holding the foremost place in the thoughts of serious men the world over today.

Mr. Thomson is held in the highest esteem by British leading men as one of the most effective public speakers who have ever come to Canada, and also that his popularity with Canadian audiences made his journey west like a triumphal progress, and it is not surprising that the managers of St. Columba are preparing to handle a big crowd. They are alive to the fact that the people of Victoria are always quick to know a good thing when it is available.



Butterick Design 3387

**There, on your pattern envelope
you will notice the Deltor's
saving of 50c to \$10**

NOTICE the amount of yardage your Butterick pattern specifies! Did you ever dream that such a style could be made of so little material? It's less—as much as 1½ yards less—than was ever possible before. Which means that you will save 50c to \$10 on the frock or suit you are planning! Think of the economy of that—the pattern paying for itself and saving money besides!

It's all possible because of a wonderful invention enclosed in the envelope with your new Butterick pattern—an invention individually planned for the pattern it accompanies—the Deltor!

And this Deltor not only saves money because you use less material, but endows you with even greater skill of sewing and opens to every woman new avenues of smartness!

The DELTOR

Saves 50c to \$10
on materials alone

Follow through these three steps and see how simply the Deltor guides you to sewing ease, to economy, to Paris' own charm.

The first thing the Deltor does is to give you an individual layout chart, (yes, individual, not just a general chart but one for your exact size and for each suitable width of material). Because of this chart, your pattern calls for ¼ to 1½ yards less material than any other pattern can—a saving of 50c to \$10 on materials alone.

Then you follow picture-and-word illustrations that guide you every stitch to perfect fit, drape and set. Your needle flies—you have boxes of time—you instinctively do the right thing at the right time; and you always do the thing the Parisian modiste would do.

Finally—ideas of finish! Should your sleeves be the type that Martial and Armand favor, should the neckline hint of the Mogen Ave, should embroideries follow Madeleine and Madeleine's gay lead, the Deltor explains just how to achieve the correct effect. From the first to the last detail, this most economical, most successful frock is a triumph of Paris!

BUTTERICK
Style Leaders of the World

Butterick Design 3393

Go to the Butterick pattern cover. See from the new-est Parisian fashions, reasoning that the Deltor suggests the correct materials and simplifies the making of the most intricate gown. It saves you 50c to \$10 because it specifies less material than would be possible without the Deltor.

FOR—Paris styles for sport and social wear that you can make yours, with the Deltor.

FOR—Absorbing fiction, advice on the care and upbringing of children—how to economize in the home.

Just get
The
Deltor

V.O.N. COLLECTIONS CONTINUE ALL WEEK

Various Business Men's Organizations and Medical Association Are Assisting in Campaign for Funds.

Collections for the Victorian Order of Nurses' campaign for funds will continue throughout the present week, and among the collectors who are starting on Monday are the following: Mrs. H. Goulding Wilson, Mrs. Rose Rutherfordland, Mrs. H. H. Rowley, Mrs. F. W. Hartley and Miss Oldfield. Among the business men's and other organizations of the city which are helping are the following: The Medical Association, represented by Dr. Hapley and Dr. Blissett; the Chamber of Commerce, represented by Mr. Ernest F. Ayton and Mr. John Wood; the Rotary Club, represented by Mr. James Fletcher and Mr. H. P. Johnson; Kiwanis Club, Mr. Fred McGregor; the Gyrro Club, Mr. Hugh Lethbridge and Mr.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe

Common garden sage, brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, a large bottle at little cost, at drug stores, known as "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss. While gray, faded hair is not sinister, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant, and you appear years younger. (Adv.)

Alex. Shepherd; and Captain A. M. Aitken and Mr. G. C. W. Wilson.

The following members of the committee will be at Spencer's to receive new members and their fees: Monday, Mrs. Rowley and Mrs. Philip; Tuesday, Mrs. H. Lawson and Miss Oldfield; Wednesday, Mrs. H. Heisterman; Thursday, Mrs. Harper and Miss Nelson; Friday, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. H. Robertson; Saturday, Mrs. Woulston and Mrs. Carey. At the Hudson Bay Company's Store on Saturday, November 13, Mrs. F. H. Robertson and Mrs. Price will be in attendance.

Nurses' Services Although for eleven years the Victorian Order of Nurses has been doing praiseworthy work in Victoria, and for thirteen years previous by the Home Nursing Society, but little is generally known of the real services rendered by nurses of the order. In view of the approaching drive for the week, November 12 to 19, to raise funds to carry on the work of the order here, the following details may be interesting.

A Victorian Order nurse is a non-sectarian, public health and visiting nurse. She is a registered and graduate nurse who has taken a special post-graduate course in one of the V.O.N. training centres for public health work. She enters the home of patients, does whatever bedside nursing the sick person needs, teaches some member of the family what to do for the patient in her absence, and, if necessary, makes several calls in a day.

The V.O.N. nurse looks after chronic and other cases unsuitable for general hospital, continuous treatment of patients discharged from hospitals, attends cases where removal would entail breaking up of the home, cares for mothers during pregnancy, assists the doctor at birth, gives postnatal care, and follows up the child till school age. She relieves distress without pauperizing the recipient, and lessens the opportunities for imposture. She helps mothers to keep their families well and to prevent disease.

Any family may call in a V.O.N. nurse, and any doctor may call for one. The Order is absolutely for the benefit of the people. Nursing visits cost from 40c to \$10, but the Order never refuses a call; money order is accepted. The people who pay the fee are paying for their nursing as completely as if they had a resident nurse. The nurse collects the fee, gives the receipt, and turns the amount over to the treasurer.

Prince Rupert Man Struck PRINCE RUPERT, Nov. 12.—Omar Soubiere, an employee of the Cold Storage Company here, is suffering from nine knife wounds in the face and shoulders alleged to have been received in a brawl. Louis Mazzei, a taxicab driver, alleged to have done the stabbing, has been placed under arrest.

The friction match was invented in 1824.

ESTABLISHED 1883



MAKING ROOM SALE



Where Price and Quality Counts
Every Pair Reduced

LADIES'

MEN'S

CHILDREN'S

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS

With supports. \$4.95
All sizes.

MEN'S SKATING BOOTS

With supports. \$4.95
All sizes.

CHILDREN'S WELTED BOOTS

All colors; all leathers; sizes 3½ to 10½. Solid welt. \$1.95

GET READY FOR THE POLICE BALL

LADIES' OXFORDS

Medium heels, in black and tan. Goodyear welts. \$4.80

MEN'S DRESS BOOTS

In black and tan. All sizes. \$4.95

MISSSES' BOOTS

Hard soles; button and lace. Sizes 11 to 2. Special. \$2.95

ALL EVENING SLIPPERS REDUCED

LADIES' BROGUE OXFORDS

Round toe, low heel, in tan. All sizes. \$4.80

MEN'S SURVEYORS

In tan, 16-inch tops. All sizes. \$10.25

GROWING GIRLS' LACE BOOTS

Neat last, low heel. All sizes. \$4.95

WE SELL INVICTUS, KANGAROO HOCKEY BOOTS

ANY DOROTHY DODD PUMP OR OXFORD

All sizes. All colors. \$7.95

MEN'S WORK BOOTS

In black and tan. All sizes. \$4.75

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS

Solid leather. Sizes 1 to 5. \$3.95

AGENTS FOR McCULLOCH HOCKEY SKATES

LADIES' BOOTS

In tan and black. While they last, only. \$4.95

MEN'S KNEE GUM BOOTS

Very special at. \$4.25

YOUTHS' SCHOOL BOOTS

Solid leather. Sizes 11 to 2. \$2.95

BEST SERVICE; BEST QUALITY; LOWEST PRICE TRY OUR MAIL ORDER SERVICE; WE PAY POSTAGE

Maynard's Shoe Store

649 Yates Street

Phone 1232

WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

BALL IS HELD BY SIDNEY VETERANS

Affair Held in Berquist Hall on Friday Evening by Veterans of Franco—Silent Prayer for Fallen

SIDNEY, Nov. 12.—The armistice ball given by the Veterans of Franco on Friday evening in Berquist Hall was a great success. There were well over one hundred people present, and the hall was quite full enough for dancing.

Comrade Wylie opened the proceedings by calling upon every one to stand up and unite in half a minute of silent prayer in memory of those who had fallen. He then introduced Mr. Manning, who spoke a few words suitable to the occasion.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers of red and green crepe papers. Fairley's Harmony Trio supplied the music, which was all that could be desired.

Both ladies and gentlemen wore poppies, which were supplied by the Women's Auxiliary to the Veterans of Franco, and which added the right touch of brightness to the dance. There were a number of visitors from Victoria present and a few from Vancouver.

The supper was in the hands of the Women's Auxiliary, who provided a bountiful supply. The supper tables were prettily decorated with poppies and small flags stuck into large red apples.

The Veterans received many congratulations on the success of the evening. The committee in charge were: Comrades J. Roberts, R. Deacon, Jon Robinson, H. L. Ricketts and R. Wylie.

SIDNEY NEWS NOTES

The Metropolitan choir of Victoria, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. A. Downard, will come to Sidney next Thursday evening, November 17, at 8 o'clock, to render Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City." The concert will be held in Berquist's Theatre, and will be under the auspices of the



Dentistry Prices Are Reasonable Here

Come and let me examine your teeth, let me prove to you how reasonable my charges are by giving you an estimate on the dental work you require to be done.

Pre-war prices prevail here.

Dr. Albert E. Clarke

Todd Block, Cor. Pandora and Douglas Streets
Above B.C.E.R. Interurban Depot
Phone 561

North Saanich Women's Institute.
Miss Dorotha Sweeney, Miss M. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Cressy, of Vancouver, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, of Roberts Bay, at the armistice ball on Friday evening.



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Limited—never equalled

There is as much difference between Sunlight Soap and its imitations as there is between sunlight and artificial light. Why? Absolute purity with superior cleansing power—more real soap for your money—you get them in Sunlight Soap.

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IMMIGRATION WAS TOPIC OF DEBATE

Paper Read by Mrs. Watson
at Recent Island Conference
of Women's Institutes
Aroused Much Interest.

The following paper on Immigration was read at the recent island conference of Women's Institutes held in the Orange Hall, Courtney Street. The subject gave rise to considerable discussion. The paper was read by Mrs. Watson, of Gordon Head.

In discussing such a question as immigration, naturally, the first thing to answer is: What is immigration? Immigration is the removal of people from one country to another for permanent residence. Immigration of foreigners into any country has long been recognized as one of the important social and political problems. Perhaps no other question has aroused more bitter feeling at times, or has called forth more lofty sentiments. On one hand, our Government has been long in the habit of protecting our people from the degrading influence of the immigrant; on the other, it has been declared that our doors should never be closed against those suffering from religious or political persecution.

Immigration has a great effect on the many characteristics of the people. The effect of immigration upon the physical characteristics is shown by (1) the health of the immigrant on his arrival and his effect on the community; (2) the effect of the new environment on the physical characteristics of the immigrant and his children. The effect of the immigrant upon the mental characteristics of the people is shown by: (1) Illiteracy of the races; (2) the relation of the immigrants to our schools and the effect of the schools on the immigrants; (3) the occupation of the im-

migrant which may show some of his natural characteristics. The effect upon the morals is shown: (1) The criminal immigrant; (2) the social evil; (3) the immigrant pauper.

Political and Social
Then, too, they have an effect on political and social institutions, which is indicated by naturalization, church affiliations and marriage relations. All these phases, and others, have to be kept in mind in a study of immigration.

Why do we need immigration? This question could be answered in many ways. In the first place, one of the mistakes we often make in our social intercourse in associating with people of similar tastes and habits is to form a little clique, forgetting that, although we may derive enjoyment, we obtain very few new ideas. On the other hand, when we meet with people of a different type from ourselves, from them we gather many new ideas, if we are thoughtful and can free ourselves from prejudice. It is they, rather than our intimate associates, from whom we learn most, and to whom we owe most of our advancement.

Then, too, our country is a new one, with much land to be opened up. The immigrants are needed to take up these lands, and in so doing help the country to develop. They are still needed as laborers in construction work, as well as in mines and mills. Then, too, the immigrants introduce new ideas in manufacture which have hitherto been unheard of. We need the immigrant to act as a stimulus to our own people. From the ranks of our immigrants have come men of sterling character, high ideals and superior intelligence. Let us examine the case of Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington. Suzzallo's parents came from Italy and lived in the slum section of New York. By persistent effort and constant work and study, Suzzallo has brought himself to be one of the most-talked-of men in the university life of the continent. Many professors and students, too, are using him as their pattern. Such men as these are a wonderful stimulus to any country.

Oriental Question
Before dealing with any solution of the immigration problem, let us turn to one aspect which applies

more in our own Province—that is the Oriental question. No class on the Pacific Coast desires an unlimited or even a large immigration of Asiatics. The people want to keep this Coast a white man's country. Chinese and Japanese, however, would be of enormous commercial value on this Coast, and of little or no social or moral disadvantage. One very seldom meets a white man who desires to pass his life as a day laborer. As soon as he has "made his stake" he will be off to some better position. The Chinese and Japanese make splendid laborers and substitutes for these. No class of white men will work with the unremitting persistency of the Chinese. The Japanese is more human, but he is a tireless and cheerful worker. As to the vices and diseases which are attributed to Asiatics, it might be said without hesitation that they have not a single disease or vice which does not exist among white men. Chinese and Japanese servants are models of neatness and cleanliness, and keep houses far cleaner than the average Chinese. Chinese men can be kept in good sanitary condition merely by a little energetic and honest enforcement of the building and lodging-house laws already in existence. Many disgusting things are to be seen in Chinatowns, but nothing which cannot be matched in any city slum. The worst "dens" are those run for the benefit of white men and patrons. We pay too high compliment to Chinese intelligence when we imagine he can have anything more ingenious in the way of vice than we have. He gambles, but his fanian is his only substitute for our racecourse, poolrooms, tops, etc. There are a few saloons in every Chinatown, and they can generally be picked out by the group of white men around the doors.

It may be said that the Chinese are proving a menace to agriculture in their truck gardens. On the other hand, in their gardens the Chinese have set an example of neatness, cleanliness and industry to the white men which the ordinary white man is too lazy to compete against. The solution of the immigration problem requires a change in our attitude towards the immigrant. We have thought too much of the benefits he would derive from the privilege of living in our country. We must consider the gifts and natural abilities he brings, and make better use of them. We must devise a system of distribution that will provide for their movement to the parts of the country that need them and whereby they may find permanent homes. The present laws are inadequate. They keep out criminals, paupers, the physically unfit and all undesirable characters. What is needed is not new laws but a more careful and stricter administration of the laws we now have.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Maclean's Millinery, 414 View St.
Prof. J. D. Town's Vocal Studio, 1149 Leonard Street, Fairfield.

Wiley's English Minicrest at their Pork Pie Stall in the market.

Seven-Passenger McLaughlin car for Mrs. Mrs. K. Schwengars. Phone 383.

Don't Forget—you dine at Kew's Cafe this evening. Have you reserved a table?

Ex-Service Men meet at the Central Cafe. Ex-service men's service meets them.

Booklovers' Library, Campbell Bldg. Established 8 years. English books arriving constantly.

Try Mom's nice, fresh homemade Doughnuts—Made of fresh eggs and milk. For sale at all leading stores.

Dr. J. F. Shute, Dentist, office No. 202 Pemberton Building. Phone 1257.

The Dr. O. M. Jones Chapter, I.O.D.E., regular meeting, Tuesday, November 15.

Runaway Sale, St. Mary's Hall, Oak Bay, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 2:30 o'clock.

Try Ticho & Wheeler's—50c Mer- chant's Lunch, 11:30 to 2:00; 50c Dinner De Luxe, 5:00 to 8:00.

Royal Purple cards and dance, Elks' Club, Tuesday, November 15, 8:30. Refreshments, good music.

Sacred Canasta, "Song of Thanks-giving," Wednesday evening, November 16, 8 o'clock, Columbia Presbyterian Church, Oak Bay, 25c and 15c.

St. John's Ladies' Guild will hold their sale of work and home cooking in the Criterion, Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:30 to 6 p.m.

Veterans of France, corner Douglas and Courtney, Halls for rent, dancing, card parties; every convenience. Moderate charges. Apply Steward of canteen.

Dr. O. M. Jones Chapter Dance— Alexandra Hall, Friday, November 18, 9 till 2. Heaton's Orchestra. Tickets for sale Ivel's Drug Store, Dean & Hancock, Wilkerson's Jewelry Store.

Commencing Sunday, November 14, Kew's Cafe will serve a special dinner for \$1, from 1:30 till 3:30 every day. This is something worth while trying.

Bazaar—Florence Nightingale Chapter, I.O.D.E., at Criterion, Friday, November 18, 2 o'clock. Fancy work and baby articles, Christmas gifts.

Exclusive Models in Children's "Liberty" party frocks, original designs. Bridge prizes. Novelty Greeting Cards. Arts and Photographic Shop.

Exquisite Hand-Wrought Jewelry—Nacklaces, Early Victorian Dressed Dolls, Goliwags, French Flowers, Arts and Photographic Shop, Union Bank Building.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 p.m., in the Art Club-Room, Union Bank Building.

Have You Ever Tried nice, fresh, home-made doughnuts? If not, why not? Try them at once and you will try them again. On sale at all the leading stores in town at 5c per dozen.

Superficial Hair Permanently Destroyed, Moles Successfully Removed—scientific, antiseptic, safe; absolute cure guaranteed; 14 years' practical

SERIOUSLY

HAROLD FLEMING
1014 Govt. St.

W. FOXALL
Sayward Building

PERCY H. FROST
1230 Govt. St.

WILFRED GIBSON
Central Building

H. U. KNIGHT
707 1/2 Fort Street

A. L. MEUGENS
Arcade Building

J. SAVANNAH
Hibben-Bone Building

W. D. SIMMONDS
654 Yates Street

WHEELER & FORT
Moody Block

W. B. YOUNG
Union Bank Building

Did it ever occur to you that a photograph combines most all the best features of all other Xmas presents?

Try as one will, we often make mistakes in the selection of our gifts, but the modern portrait of today obviates this.

A skillfully made picture signed by the maker makes him in a measure responsible for the merit of your gift.

There is no finer remembrance than a professionally made portrait, it is hall marked and guaranteed.

The Quality Is Remembered Long
After the Price Is Forgotten

The Professional Photographers Association of Victoria



Admission 50c. Aid Christmas Cheer Fund.

Antiques, Old China, Pictures, Etc. Chelsea Cottage, 824 Courtney St., Victoria, B.C.

Laces—Real Hand Made Laces—A selection of beautiful laces has just come to hand. Edgings from 15c. The Lingerie Shop, next Colonist.

Follow the "Sports" to the Central Cafe. Merchant's lunch, 35c and 50c. Special supper, from 5:00 to 7:30, 50c. Personal attention. P. C. Payne.

Britannia Lodge, 216, L.O.B.A., will hold their usual meeting Tuesday, November 15, in the Orange Hall, Courtney St., 7:30. Miscellaneous show for Protestant Orphanage, Victoria, and social.

West Australian Loan
LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is understood that the underwriting arrangements are progressing in London for the West Australian Government loan of three million pounds six per cent bonds at 95c.

St. John's Ladies' Guild will hold their sale of work and home cooking in the Criterion, Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:30 to 6 p.m.

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Superficial Hair Permanently Destroyed, Moles Successfully Removed—scientific, antiseptic, safe; absolute cure guaranteed; 14 years' practical

experience, Miss Hannan (certificated London specialist), 22 Winch Building.

Mrs. McVicker, "Tasildie," Prospect Lake Road, off the Burnside, has for sale craft novelties suitable for gifts.

Dr. O. M. Jones Chapter Dance— Alexandra Hall, Friday, November 18, 9 till 2. Heaton's Orchestra, good supper. Tickets for sale Ivel's Drug Store, Dean & Hancock, Wilkerson's Jewelry Store.

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JAPANESE PAY VISIT TO ROOSEVELT HOME

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Nov. 12.—Members of the Japanese Industrial commission visiting the United States placed a wreath upon the grave of former President Roosevelt today, and were received by Mrs. Roosevelt. In the living room of the Roosevelt home the visitors were shown the sword presented by the late Japanese Emperor Mutsuhito to Mr. Roosevelt. They stood before the president's flag and saluted. A photograph of three generations of Theodore Roosevelt's family was given to each of the visitors by Mrs. Roosevelt.

AUSTRALIA DENIES STEAMERS DEFECTIVE

Replying to critics who have alleged faulty construction work on new steamers of the Commonwealth Government Line, A. Forryon, Australian Minister in charge of ship-

building, denies that serious defects have been discovered in the construction of "B" class steamers and that they have been fitted with expensive refrigerating plant.

The Minister asserts that these vessels have been built in accordance with Lloyd's highest class for this type of ship and have been granted a certificate to this effect. Moreover, the refrigerating plant was small for the purpose of carrying ship's provisions and the plants were identical with those installed in steamers belonging to private Australian companies. One or two minor defects had been discovered in the installations, but they had been remedied and the cost of making the small necessary alterations had not been a very serious matter. In one case the insulated chambers had been practically re-modelled and rebuilt after the first trip of the steamer, but this had been entirely due to the fact that the management of the Commonwealth Line desired that the chambers should comply with certain conditions which the original plan was never designed for nor intended to meet.



The Best Results are Obtained by Using Baker's Chocolate

(Blue Wrapper, Yellow Label)
In making Cakes, Pies, Pudding, Frosting, Ice Cream, Sauces, Fudges, Hot and Cold Drinks
For more than 140 years this chocolate has been the standard for purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality.

IT IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
57 Highest Awards in Europe and America

The trade-mark "La Belle Chocolatiere" on every genuine package
MADE IN CANADA BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
MONTREAL, CAN. DORCHESTER, MASS.

MUDIE'S GREAT SALE OF POPULAR AND RARE BOOKS.

A GOOD INVESTMENT may be secured by the purchase of books which are being offered at Greatly Reduced Prices by Mudie's Library. Scarce Books sought for and reported on free of charge.

English and Foreign periodicals despatched to subscribers by first Mail after publication.

Send us a list of your requirements and write to-day for Classified Catalogue of Second-hand Books and New Reminders.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
30-34, New Oxford Street,
LONDON, England.

Pay Your Telephone Bill Early in the Month and Save Yourself Delay

Subscribers are urged to pay their telephone accounts as soon after receipt as conveniently possible, thus avoiding vexatious delay at Cashier's wicket, occasioned by waiting until last day of discount.

At the request of subscribers, we have arranged to open deposit accounts against which may be charged the monthly telephone account, the balance on hand being shown each month on the bill. Making this deposit will save the time of calling to pay the account.

**British Columbia
Telephone Co.**



No Appetite

Nervous exhaustion leads to distaste for food. The nerves of the stomach are weak, digestion fails and you become generally upset and out of sorts.

The secret of complete restoration is in getting the nervous system fully built up.

Mrs. R. Cheney, 208 Richmond St., Chatham, Ont., writes:

"I was troubled with indigestion, which caused me many sleepless nights. I would be in terrible distress at times, and would get no relief for two or three hours. For several months I ate nothing but Shredded Wheat biscuits, as I dare not eat anything else. I did not know what to do, as I had tried so many different remedies, as well as doctor's medicines, without getting permanent relief. Finally I got some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and while on the second box noticed that I was improving. I continued the treatment until I am now fully restored, and have returned to my regular diet. My husband has also taken Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with splendid results, so we are glad to recommend it to others."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Baies & Co., Limited, Toronto.

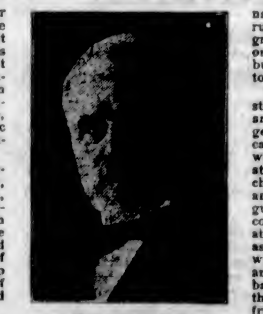
Doctor at 82 Finds Mothers Prefer His Formula to New-Fangled Salts And Coal Tar Remedies for Babies

Judgment of 1892 vindicated by world's approval of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin, a simple vegetable compound for constipation—So safe, thousands give it to babies in arms—Now has largest sale in the world.

WHEN a man is in the 82d year of his age, as I am, there are certain things he has learned that only time can teach him. The basis of treating sickness has not changed since I left Medical College in 1875, nor since I placed on the market the laxative prescription I had used in my practice, known to druggists and the public since 1892, as Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin.

Then the treatment of constipation, biliousness, headaches, mental depression, indigestion, sour stomach and other indispositions that result from constipation was entirely by means of simple vegetable laxatives, herbs and roots. These are still the basis of my Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin, which is a combination of Egyptian Senes and other mild laxative herbs with pepsin.

Recently new medicines have been brought out for constipation that contain calomel, which is mercury, salts of various kinds, minerals, and coal tar. These are all drastic purges, many of them dangerous, and the medical profession is warning the public



From a portrait of Dr. W. S. CALDWELL, Father of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin. Photo Studio, No. 1, 1910.

against them. Certain coal tar products will depress the heart; certain salts give rise to intestinal poisoning, impaction and rupture of the intestines. If grown people want to use them no one can deny them the privilege, but they should never be given to children.

The simpler the remedy for constipation, the safer for the child and for you, and the better for the general health of all. And as you can get results in a mild and safe way by using Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin, why take chances with pills and powders and strong drugs, even if disguised in candy? My remedy, too, costs less than most others, only about a cent a dose. A bottle such as you can find in any drug store, will last a family several months, and all can use it. It is good for the babe in arms because pleasant to the taste, gentle in action, and free from narcotics. In the proper dose, given in the directions, it is equally effective at all ages. Elderly people will find it especially ideal.

The formula of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin is on the cover of every bottle, and the ingredients have the endorsement of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

In remembrance of my 82d birthday I have set aside the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to be given away in half-ounce bottles of my Laxative Syrup Pepsin. Only one Free Trial bottle to a family. All are constipated now and then, and here is an opportunity for you and others to try Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE. Ask for your free bottle today, simply sending name and address to Dr. W. S. Caldwell, 31 Front Street, Bridgeburg, Ont. Do not postpone this.

**\$10,000 Worth of
Syrup Pepsin Free**

Motoring on Vancouver Island

The Automobile Speaks

It Tells You What It Is, What It Requires, and It Asks to Be Treated Fairly

By FREDERICH C. GUERRICH

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Engine Fails to Start

Any of the causes of the sudden stopping of the engine, as given in the last lecture, may be the cause of the engine refusing to start.

If after cranking the engine five or six times it does not start, stop cranking and locate the cause, or you will discharge your battery and possibly cause it to overheat, thus ruining it. In addition to the trouble that will cause the engine to stop are others which might cause it not to start. When the engine has been running it is hot, and while running all of the parts are moving quickly and the suction is vigorous. When we start after it has been idle for a while, it is cold, and our cranking turns it over very slowly so that the parts are moving slowly and the suction is mild.

What effect will the coldness and slow cranking have on the three essentials, namely compression, ignition and mixture. The compression is usually less when the engine is cold

ture, as it leaves the carburetor, so rich in gasoline that while much will condense on the way enough will reach the cylinders to cause the engine to start. After the engine has started the suction will be so vigorous and the speed of the mixture from the carburetor to the cylinders so great that the gas will not have a chance to condense, and, moreover, much of the previously condensed gas will be drawn along. For this reason practically all cars are equipped with some device which will enrich the mixture when starting, such as a device for shutting or choking off the air, thus causing an almost raw gas to be sucked up, or a device for flooding the carburetor.

In extreme cold weather even these devices may not be enough, so that the engine will have to be primed by pouring some raw gasoline into the cylinders through the compression cocks or spark plug holes. A handy device for doing this is your hydro-



Hydrometer Syringe

meter syringe (which you should have for testing your battery) as shown in the illustration. Sometimes, when the choke valve has been used for too long a time, the engine will become flooded. If, after turning the engine over while cranking a number of times, it does not start, do not keep cranking with choke valve closed or you may flood the engine. When this occurs open the compression cocks and, by spinning the engine, blow the excess gasoline out. In cold weather flooding is not liable to cause trouble, but it often does on warm days.

Ignition System

What effect will the cold and slow cranking have on the ignition system? If we have a battery for the source of the current it practically will not be affected, but if we have a magneto the slow cranking may cause the voltage to be so low as not to give a spark. When this is suspected as the trouble the remedy is to spin the engine vigorously. With the exception of the low voltage, due to the slow cranking, when the car is equipped with a magneto we might say that the ignition trouble which might cause failure to start are the same as for the sudden stopping of the engine.

What about mixture? Here is the cause of about 90 per cent of the starting trouble, as both the cold and slow cranking will affect the carburetor action. It takes a certain amount of heat to vaporize gasoline, and, like steam, when the vaporized gasoline strikes the cold surface it will condense. Let us see what happens when we crank the engine while it is quite cold. Due to the suction a certain amount of gasoline will be sprayed out of the carburetor and will with some air will travel toward the cylinders. On the way it will strike the cold manifold and much of it will condense so that we are practically getting nothing but air into the cylinders, and the engine will not start.

What to Do

What can be done under these circumstances? Why, make the mixture

richer. The throttle valve too much or not enough will often be the cause of the engine failing to start. There is no rule which can be given as to this, as some will start only when the throttle is wide open, while others will not start, notably the Zenith, under this condition. Experience alone will tell you the right position for the throttle control lever, though with most carburetors one-third open is about right for starting. Is the carburetor adjustment liable to be the cause of engine not starting? Not if the engine started easily last week and always before. Where the engine constantly is difficult to start, even though it seems to run well after starting, the mixture adjustments may be at fault. The adjusting screws are about the very last thing you should touch. I might say here that a tendency of the engine to stop while running slowly and idle is often due to the mixture adjustment.

Should our engine then fail to start, how should we proceed and what should we look for? Of course, the first thing to do is to be sure you have done all the things necessary to start it, namely, the throwing on of the switch, the feeding of gas to the carburetor and a gentle priming.

Near-By Paved Highway



Victoria is fortunate in having so many miles of excellent roads near-by. The Government and municipalities spend thousands of dollars yearly in the building and keeping in repair the highways for which Vancouver Island is noted throughout America.

Not having forgotten any of these and the day not being cold, we would by flooding the carburetor see if we are getting gasoline. If yes, then we will test the spark, as for stopping. If we get a spark, then we can be reasonably sure that trouble is one of mixture. It may be water, so try draining the carburetor and try to start again. If the day be cold, then you now can be certain that the trouble is in the failing of the gas to vaporize and reach the cylinders, and you will have to resort to priming. Should you feel certain that the mixture is not at fault, and get the spark, then, by cranking by hand, test the compression, and that being O. K., try the spark plugs.

BIG FUTURE, ASSURED FOR MOTOR TRUCKING

Work which trucks are doing every day in rural delivery work and in rural express, and the work of every truck in large cities, is educational. As the use of the motor truck spreads, as the business men of Canada learn the real value of trucks in their business, and as the farmers come to realize that with the pneumatic tire anything is possible with a motor truck regardless of the roads, the business will have a natural increase which will be enormous in itself.

An old tire valve with the inside taken out may be attached to a compressed air line, and will be found very useful in blowing water out of the ignition apparatus, etc., after the car has been washed.

SIMPLE CAR DEVICE Baffles Car Thieves

Owners May Render Automobiles Reasonably Immune by Adopting Suggestions—Save Further Trouble

There are many simple ways of making a car reasonably thief-proof, for usually a car thief will not spend much time trying to make a recalcitrant car go. He follows the line of least resistance, and passes on to the next car. A simple, concealed knife switch on the primary circuit proves an effective "lock." A concealed socket connected to the primary ignition circuit in such a way that when the bulb is removed the current is shut off, serves the same purpose. When the owner leaves the car he drops the bulb into his pocket, secure in the feeling that no thief is likely to solve the secret.

This idea has a variety of modifications. A fuse might be used instead of a lamp bulb, or a hidden switch may be employed. The latter may be located under the front seat cushion, under the cowl, or on the back of the instrument board.

As the ignition current is usually shut off by grounding the primary circuit an effective method is to ground the primary wire at some unexpected point, easy to reach but hard to see.

Removing some vital part of the ignition involves the trouble of leaving the hood. On all battery ignition systems and some magnetos the distributor brush may be lifted out without the slightest difficulty, and in about as short a time as it would take to look the car. On some magnetos the distributor brush may be lifted out in about half a second. Short circuiting the primary gap is very effective, provided the gap is not in plain sight. A small ball of fine wire or tin foil can be used to good advantage between the points of the plug. Current to the plugs is entirely cut off.

If the cables leading to the spark plugs are of about the same length they can be exchanged on each pair of the plugs, so that no spark occurs at the right time.

If the carburetor has a spring-controlled air valve, it is possible to drill a tiny hole through the valve guide and the valve stem, so that when an inconspicuous pin is placed through it the valve is held open or closed, as desired, so that the engine does not receive the proper mixture. A three-way valve in the gasoline line, operated preferably by an inconspicuous rod, which extends out to the side of the car, will fool most thieves. With it, the gasoline line can be shut off and the carburetor drained in one operation.

The Federal Government provides automobiles for the Department of State, Interior, Labor and the Attorney-General.

MANY KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Insurance Companies Pay Fortunes for Death Claims Due to Automobile Accidents—Watch Your Step

The person who takes passage in an automobile is not oblivious of the value of life insurance, for his dependents receive millions of dollars annually as the result of his foresight, according to the Insurance Press.

Probably no single utility has been absorbed into the life of the American people with easier and readier acceptance than the automobile. Practically a score of years ago, the motor car was an experiment. Today it has become so thoroughly incorporated in the social and commercial being of the nation as to be undeniably indispensable.

The bright side of the automobile needs no added lustre to popularity. Its tremendous development, giving employment to tens of thousands, its convenience, its recreations, its opening up of great areas for residence and occupation, are admitted.

Death tolls increase. But the dark side? The side which the public authorities, the insurance companies and the hospital officials see. That, as yet, has not been fully revealed to the public, or else the amazing increase in the ratio of deaths and injuries from motor accidents would not continue.

A prominent statistician figures that in 1920 the automobile caused 12,000 fatalities and 1,500,000 non-fatal injuries in the United States. These items do not include the innumerable accidents of minor nature which are unreported.

The same authority stated that the economic losses resulting from fatalities and non-fatal disabilities caused by the automobile, including property damages and incidental losses, exceeded a billion dollars a year in the United States.

One of the largest companies transacting accident insurance recently published a statement that according to its own extensive experience, one death in 10 was by accident, and that one-quarter of all its claims for accident benefit were based upon automobile mishaps. In other words 24 per cent of all the death claims received by the company's national reputation are the result of the automobile.

Entirely eliminating the casualty companies, under which doubtless the claims resulting from motor accidents are the largest and heaviest, and limiting the losses from death only to companies transacting exclusively life insurance, a close estimate has been made that \$4,500,000 was paid by life insurance companies in death claims from automobile fatalities during the year 1920.

As an evidence of the thorough attention now being given by insurance underwriters to this fearfully growing menace to human life and health, one of the great life insurance companies has minutely analyzed its death claims and has ascertained that all fatalities are not instantaneous. More than 40 per cent died subsequent to the day of accident and nearly 14 per cent lived 14 days or longer before death occurred, adding to the expense of medical treatment and to the physical suffering of the victims and the mental anguish of their relations.

Even in the course the automobile has taken a conspicuously prominent place. A Cleveland newspaper ascertained that nearly every fifth suit filed in the court at the time of its investigation was some form of litigation for which an automobile was directly responsible.

The automobile has superseded every form of disease as the problem of the day. It is the greatest controlled and yet uncontrolled menace of this generation.

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Antoinette, Ancestress, Best Beloved of Automobiles

Pride of Rainville, Wonder of Paris, Marvel of Mechanics, Gift of St. Anthony of Padua, Companion of Good Abbe Gavais

A bit dowdy and noisy perhaps, but still sound, solid, and true, is Antoinette, said to be the oldest automobile in service in the world; and to prove her little, she recently completed a journey of 200 miles to Paris. For thirty years Antoinette has been in the service of the Abbe Gavais, who ministers to a flock of little villages near the edge of the Somme, where the Germans left off when they decided to quit; and in all that time she has really fed him only once, and that was when mudholes proved too much for her years and strength.

A familiar figure on many roads, she became known as "The Ancestor"; but the appellation didn't seem to affect her dignity, and she was almost as well beloved as her venerable owner. Because of that familiar bugbear, the high cost of living, and numerous calls on his purse from the members of his flock, the Abbe Gavais, writes Zoe Beckley in Motor Life (New York) it has become necessary for the Abbe to dispose of Antoinette, and she was driven to the block in Paris.

As she clattered along the road, with her big iron-rimmed wheels, her two cylinders panting bravely, her minute horsepower doing its utmost, and her candles juggling in their lamp sockets, says the writer, farmers looked up from their plowed fields and called "Bonjour, l'Ancestr!" They knew her well and loved her. But when she rattled into Paris and passed under the Arc de Triomphe to the Avenue des Champs-Elysees and took her place among the sleek-looking limousines and superb "torpedoes," which seemed so

well to fit into the landscape, people turned wonderingly to look at the strangely appearing vehicle which could run so well. Her driver was hardly less conspicuous in the motley throng of fashion, in his mohair robe, his faded great coat, and aquat silk hat, his brim supported by little cords—his left hand grasping the steering lever, his right ready at the brake. The brake, of course, is more of a habit than a necessity, since Antoinette keeps sedately to twelve miles an hour and never attempts any tricks.

Paternity of Antoinette. The writer thought it was strange that an abbe living in a tiny French village should have come into possession of an automobile thirty years ago, and sought the story. The priest chuckled, held out both his hands, and told his interviewer:

"They are the hands of a mechanic, hein?" he laughed. "All my family were mechanics. As a boy I loved the work. After I went into the church I copied my grandfather and built an organ for my chapel. "As a young man I was ill—bad lungs. It was hard for me to make my calls in distant villages at all hours of day and night on foot. I tried to build a little cart, but there was no horse. A horse costs much; its food still more. Besides, suppose your horse gets sick—or dies?"

"The abbe dramatized every sentence, using his hands, his feet, his keen blue eyes, his jolly smile, as punctuation marks. He even used a few English words now and then, for fear my limited French would fail me

in getting the complete and authentic history of Antoinette. "Then— he went on animatedly, "one day I read about the great invention—the gasoline motor! I knew it would be successful. I always had longed to invent one myself; I sensed its possibilities. This was about 1890. In 1893 there was an exhibition at Neuilly, and I came to see it. There I beheld an actual motor vehicle, and I longed for it with all my heart and soul. But the cost—4,000 francs! I was appalled.

I went home. And always I thought about that motor carriage, and how I could get one like it to make my parish journeys in. . . I read everything I could find about the great invention. I even wrote to some journals, asking information, hoping there might be a vehicle sold somewhere at a lower price. But nothing happened.

St. Anthony Takes a Hand "I knew there was but one way I could get my carriage—by a miracle! So I prayed to St. Anthony of Padua, the patron saint of the poor. For nine days and nights I prayed to Saint Antoine, and on the ninth evening a letter came to me from a gentleman at Troyer, in the district of Champagne. He had bought a gasoline carriage made in 1891 by the Compagnie Panhard-Levassor. The family of the gentleman had increased until the two-seated carriage could not contain them, so he wished to sell and buy a more grand one! I could have his gasoline carriage for 1,800 francs!"

"Saint Antoine had answered me! The miracle had happened." The abbe Gavais paused, standing up, his eyes upcast, his worn hands spread out before him. "You see, it was a miracle," he said again very gently, turning to me with his dear old smile. He waited for me to answer, so I said "Yes," and he proceeded in a gayer tone. "So I went and bought that gasoline carriage, and of course I named her Antoinette, after good Saint Anthony." "Of course."

"There was more than one miracle, for, somehow, the Abbe, driving about his scattered parishes, grew strong

and well. He and Antoinette became famous throughout the countryside, and the horseless carriage was a never-failing source of curiosity and wonder. There was no railway anywhere near Rainville, where the priest lived, and he was commissioned to do all sorts of errands in his trips, from carrying messages to forwarding children. In all times Antoinette was dependable. She never had a holiday in her twenty-eight years of service to the Abbe and his people. Little things went wrong with her occasionally, but the Abbe always doctored her back into fitness. The interviewer asked if there were ever any accidents. The priest leaned over: "Accidents? Ah, there were not many!" The Abbe thought concentratedly a moment. "Once," he remembered, "when the roads were very bad and it was dark, something did go wrong. The front wheels—"

The Abbe leaped from his chair and through a few thrilling jumps and slides, illustrating what the front wheels did. I gathered that, whatever happened to Antoinette's internal mechanism, the front wheels just suddenly played out "comme ça," with a wide and astonishing gesture.

"Had I been going fast," said the Abbe gravely, "I should have gone over the box into the road on my head! But happily we were not making speed, so it was all right. I repaired the carriage myself. I can take it entirely apart and mend everything."

Hot Tube Ignition The "box" is what corresponds to a younger car to the hood. Besides Antoinette's two cylinders, one seat within the box is a strange oblong thing with a gas flame burning dully—the hot-tube ignition. I thought perhaps the Abbe made himself a cup of tea on it, or something. But it seems it is the "spark," in lieu of an electric one. There is nothing electrical about Antoinette, from her front lamps (candles) to her rear light. The radiator is at the back, behind the vehicle's single seat. The "wheel" is a lever so long that I feared it would dig into the dear Abbe's stomach, but it misses by an inch or two.

The veteran has two cylinders of

70 by 110 mm. bore and stroke, automatic inlet valves, hot-tube ignition, and wick carburetor. Its timing gears and its change speed gears are exposed. Its clutch is of the now obsolete brush type, and final drive to the steel-shod wheels is by a single chain, the tension of which is regulated by moving the axle back and forth. In 1912 the car was completely overhauled by the Panhard-Levassor Company, without being modernized in any way with this exception has never received any other attention than the village priest was capable of giving it.

A little while before the armistice, if Antoinette is sold, the Abbe Gavais is going to fall back on this resurrected car for his parish jaunts. But Rainville is scornful. No car on earth, it declares, will ever give the service of Antoinette.

FORD PRODUCTION IS UNDERGOING CUT

Three-Day Week in Effect for November—Medium Priced Cars Keeping the Factories Busy

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Indications of a gradually decreased production by the Ford Motor Company and the allied Ford interests for the Winter months are seen in the notice issued to workmen in the Ford foundries at River Rouge of a three-day week for November.

All of the Ford foundry work is now done at the River Rouge plant, the foundry at the Highland Park plant having been discontinued in the last month and the transfer of its equipment having been made to the Rouge. With a slowing down in business, activities are being cut down all along the line. The foundries, being the starting point of all construction, are the first affected.

Employees to Be Kept Although no formal announcement of the Ford retrenchments or of its Winter manufacturing policy has been made, it is known that under its plans practically all employees will be kept on the rolls through its part-time system. No complete cessation of work is expected, business conditions being far more satisfactory than a year ago.

In most of the other plants, aside from the makers of higher-priced cars, much the same manufacturing policy will be carried out. Sales in higher-priced cars are keeping the factories close to 100 per cent production, and this activity promises to extend to the first of the year, and probably right over until Spring.

Several of the medium-priced cars and one low-priced car also are sold up into the future. Briscoe, soon to give way to the Earl, is said by the factory to be sold through 1922. Rickenbacker, with its promised 12,000 production in 1922, is also practically assured a sell-out by the end of the year. Chevrolet is said to have enough business on its books to carry it through to August, 1922. Buick is also declared sold well ahead, and Dodge Bros. is going steadily ahead on its 500 a day schedule.

Those factories which have made curtailments in working schedules have done so to equalize inventories as work progressed, and the employee organization is being kept in such mobile order that it can be quickly summoned to meet any sales requirement. No particularly dull period is expected during the Winter months, and everyone will be kept working part time at least.

The care of the factories in holding together their employee organizations testifies to the general confidence of the men now working in the industry. There has been no time in recent years when the skill and character of workers were of higher grade.

Then, too, the effort to hold employees in their positions gives indication of the confidence of the executives of a return of heavy business following the turn of the year.

WILL EMPLOY MANY MEN DURING WINTER

Adoption of "Packard Plan" by Automobile Manufacturers Will Relieve Winter Employment Situation

Adoption of the "Packard Plan" by manufacturers of this section, as a means of relieving the Winter employment situation was advocated today, following the application of the idea in one of Detroit's largest automobile factories. Mr. H. E. Bayley, head of Thomas Filmley, has received from President Macauley of the Packard Company, a brief outline of the movement.

"The soundness of the Packard Plan" commends it to every manufacturing employer, says Mr. Bayley. "It is just this: To keep into the price of the most popular product in your line. Thereby you will enlarge existing markets. The public demand for your goods will create a proportionate increase of employment for the workers."

"Buying is stimulated, and the effect of the movement benefit every line of business, every household and every individual in the community. President Macauley was moved to this action by the desire of himself and other Packard executives to give employment to the largest possible number of workmen during months that, even in ordinary years, reflect a seasonal slowing up of operations. He selected one of the Packard products, the one of widest appeal, and lowered the price on it to a point permitting of the operation of this suggestion of influence."

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QUALITY

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THESE are the testing days, the days that put the acid test on every business. Sound businesses will survive and the unsound will pass off the map entirely, or start afresh with the bitter lessons of experience as a guide and a warning. When there was business for everyone in the happy post-war period, sound businesses swept along with big turnovers and satisfactory profits, and there was enough left to keep unsound businesses trailing happily along behind. Everybody was happy.

And then!—The fresh breeze of prosperity died down and the calm of stagnant business fell like a pall.

It was a dead calm for unsound businesses, and they drifted hopelessly and helplessly about.

The sound businesses were equipped, as it were, with an auxiliary motor, the motor of quality, and a reputation built up by years of faithful service to the buying public.

That motor has kept them moving steadily along, and some business skippers wonder where they get their momentum from.

It's no secret. Twenty-one years ago we decided to build this business on quality. In those twenty-one years there have been four periods when the little bird of expediency whispered, "drop quality and depend on wind alone."

We were tempted, but we did not fall. The stronger the temptation, the stronger our determination to hold fast to quality and keep that equipment up to full strength and efficiency.

How fortunate for us that we did not waver! When thousands are crying "cheap, cheap," and "price, price," we find that our reputation for quality is carrying us right along, and that in this year of grace 1921 our volume of business in cold dollars and cents will be as great as in any year previous to the abnormal post-war period.

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And we're so grateful that we have decided to put more quality into our garments. We're doing so right now. Not less quality to meet the cry for cheap goods, but more quality to meet the demand for value and service.

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News of Vancouver Island

UNIONISTS' CAMPAIGN
IN COMOX-ALBERNI

Mr. Clements and Mr. Manson
Address Meetings on Valdez
Island — One Opposition
Speaker Heard

CAMPBELL RIVER, Nov. 12.—One of the most interesting and decidedly the most lively meeting held so far in the north end of the Comox-Alberni constituency was that of last evening at Heriot Bay, on the eastern shore of Valdez Island. The meeting was held in a hall over the hotel at that place, the chair being taken by Mr. H. A. Bull, an old resident and hotelkeeper of Heriot Bay. The audience was composed of nearly every resident on Valdez Island, and in addition, large numbers of people came from Read Island and other places along the coast.

In his introductory speech, Mr. Bull gave a short resume of the campaign service that had been rendered to the people of this part of the Comox-Alberni riding by Mr. Clements, and hoped that still another term would be given to him to continue the good work. He also stated that the meeting was thrown open to anyone who desired to express his views on the Government party, and felt sure that an attentive hearing would be accorded to any opposition speaker.

Mr. Manson, who was the first speaker, began his address by caustic references to the manner in which the Oliver-Parris combination were running the country, in reference to Federal politics he pointed to the great decrease in the export of Canadian products into the United States since the country had inaugurated the emergency tariff, and stated that local as well as other foreign markets must be found for our surplus goods. One thing was certain, and that was the necessity of bringing people into the Dominion, and encouragement given to capital for the exploitation and development of our great natural resources. In the event of new industries being opened up, adequate protection must be provided or Canada can never hope to become a self-sufficient nation. He stated that the necessity of bringing people into the Dominion, and encouragement given to capital for the exploitation and development of our great natural resources. In the event of new industries being opened up, adequate protection must be provided or Canada can never hope to become a self-sufficient nation.

On Wednesday evening the party will proceed to Whaletown, where a meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, and from thence to Lund for a meeting on Thursday evening.

NANAIMO NEWS NOTES

NANAIMO, Nov. 12.—Wakelish Mine on the Five Acres and the Harvey Mine of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada will be closed for one week, commencing today. Sickness in the coal trade has been the reason for closing down for the week. A meeting of the Nanaimo School Board was held last evening, to consider the architect's report regarding the new high school building at Nanaimo. The board will submit their report to the architect of the building. The plan for the new high school building at Nanaimo will be submitted to the architect of the building. The plan for the new high school building at Nanaimo will be submitted to the architect of the building.

The search party which has been out looking for Jacob Charley for nearly two weeks, has today, after a long search, found him. No trace of the missing man can be found, but a meeting will be held on Sunday to decide what further steps shall be taken.

The marriage took place last evening at the Methodist parsonage of Mr. Thomas Edwin Rowbottom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowbottom, of the coal trade, was the reason for closing down for the week. A meeting of the Nanaimo School Board was held last evening, to consider the architect's report regarding the new high school building at Nanaimo.

At the weekly luncheon of the Nanaimo Rotary Club yesterday, Mr. R. McKinnon gave a very interesting address on golf.

Mr. E. O. Robertson, of Vancouver, arrived in the city yesterday. During the winter Mr. Robertson will conduct services in St. Paul's Five Acres Mission, commencing on Sunday. Mr. Robertson spent last summer in Ladysmith, where he formed a large company of Boy Scouts. Beneath miniature monoplanes, biplanes and triplanes, in which were seated aviators, brightly-lit electric lights, red, white and blue streamers, Union Jacks and a Lewis machine gun seemingly focussed for business, the largest group of the Young Men's Association of the city, under the leadership of Mr. Robertson, were formed a large company of Boy Scouts.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Companies Act, 1917, that the following is a list of the names of the shareholders of the company, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Companies, at the City of Vancouver, on the 15th day of November, 1921.

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Cowichan Honors Her Heroes



Memorial Cross Erected at Duncan in the Memory of Those Who Fell During the Great War and Unveiled on Friday.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL
UNVEILED AT DUNCAN

List of Those From Cowichan District Who Gave Their Lives in the Cause of World Freedom.

DUNCAN, Nov. 11.—An impressive ceremony took place this morning at 11 o'clock, when several hundred residents assembled to witness the unveiling of the memorial cross erected in Duncan by the people of the Cowichan Electoral District in memory of those who gave their lives in the Great War.

Following the singing of the National Anthem and a short address by Captain J. W. Groves, a two-minute silence was observed, after which the cross was unveiled and dedicated by Mrs. J. Maitland-Douglas.

Prayers were offered by Rev. F. L. Stephen, and the Rev. R. Butler, and the cross was dedicated by Mrs. J. Maitland-Douglas.

The war memorial committee, through whose efforts the cross and cairn have been erected, was composed of Messrs. J. Maitland-Douglas, J. D. Groves, Rev. F. L. Stephen, and others.

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MUCH LIQUOR SEIZED
AT UP-ISLAND POINTS

Fruitful Raids Conducted by Nanaimo Chief of Police and Several Arrests Made—Cases Pending.

NANAIMO, Nov. 12.—With the arrest of George A. L. taxi driver, of Union Bay, who was stopped off the Princess Patricia last evening, Provincial Police, under the direction of Chief Constable, completed the most sensational liquor raid that has been pulled off on Vancouver Island since the days before prohibition.

For some time the Provincial Police have been working on the suspicion that there has been illicit liquor-selling in the northern towns of investigation, three automobile loads of police, in charge of Chief Constable, left Nanaimo for raiding purposes, armed with search warrants.

Arriving at Union Bay, they first stopped at the old Wilson Hotel, recently conducted by O. H. Fechner. Without bothering to knock, the squad entered and proceeded to take an inventory of goods on hand, securing a quantity of whisky, gin and beer, the arrest of Mr. Fechner and Mrs. Lucille McCormack was made on a charge of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Act. Just as the party was ready to leave a car drove up and backed to the rear of the hotel. Upon investigation, it was found to be loaded to capacity with beer. The car and its contents were seized, a driver placed in charge, and the contents of the car were placed in jail. A joint charge of selling and keeping liquor for sale was laid against Fechner and Mrs. McCormack.

Continuing their trip, the police, eight in number, arrived in Cumberland last night, where they split up to small parties and entered various places of business, where it was suspected liquor was being kept for sale. The Cumberland Hotel, conducted by J. Merrifield, was amongst the first places raided. In the basement were a number of men and behind the bar was found a quantity of both beer and whisky, following which they placed Mr. Merrifield under arrest, charged with selling.

Another party visited the candy store formerly owned by W. Hudson, where Robt. Webster, who was in charge, was placed under arrest, charged with selling, the police finding a large quantity of liquor in the store.

Jack's English Poolroom was visited and one barrel of beer taken away from the premises. English beer was placed under arrest. The King George Hotel, run by Victor Bonora, was attended to by another party. Here only a small quantity of beer was found, and this was placed under arrest. Little's Barber Shop yielded a quantity of beer, and the proprietor was placed under arrest, charged with selling.

Concluding the work in Cumberland, Chief Stephenson, with one assistant, took a car to the residence of Mrs. Johnston, on Hoydon Road. Here they found an excavation beneath the floor in which were stored loosely three barrels of beer.

While at Union Bay, the garage owned by G. Neal was searched, and three cases of whisky found. Mr. Neal was away at Vancouver, and his arrest took place upon his return to Nanaimo. He was taken up to Union Bay later by Constable Shepherd.

Altogether the police figure that they have seized about 100 worth of whisky, beer and gin, besides the car and load of beer taken at Fechner's place. All the cases were remanded until Thursday next.

Fire at Port Coquitlam
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C., Nov. 12.—Four small places of business were destroyed by fire here this morning. Dillon's Stationery, Routley's grocery, Davidson's bakery and the Majestic Theatre were burned. It is not thought the loss will exceed \$12,000.

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From the Safety Storage Co., also Mrs. Burns' Furniture and a quantity from a lady leaving the city. To be sold by Auction on
Thursday at 1:30 P.M.
Full particulars later.

McCloy & Co.
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AUCTION SALE
JOSEPH DUNKLEY
AUCTIONEER
Duly instructed by owner, will sell by Auction, at
810 Pandora Avenue
Tuesday Next, Nov. 15
At 3 P.M. prompt
Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising, Loral Range, 4 Gas Ranges, Wood and Coal Heaters, various cases, 3-Piece Drawing Room Suits, Bureau, Washstand, Wood Iron and other Bedsteads and Springs, Pillows, Blankets, Towels, Pictures, Large Easel, Electric Reading Lamp, Large Cupboard, Medicine Chest, Copy Corner, Invalid's Chair, Sideboards, K. Tables and Chairs, Piano, Office Desk on Legs (small), 6 Carpets, Lady's and Gent's Boots, Clothing, etc. Lots and Pans, Vase, Electric Cooker, etc.

Full particulars Monday's Times and Tuesday's Colonist. Terms cash.

PLEDGER & CO.
THE HOME OF SIMMONS BEDS
1600 Douglas St. Phone 1978
Opposite Hudson's Bay Building
The Victoria Bedding Specialist

Price-Slashing Sale
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We have a big selection of Bedroom Suits in Ivory, French Grey, White and Walnut, at greatly reduced prices. Look these goods over. There are some real bargains amongst them.

Brass Beds, Ribbon finish, from \$17.50
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Mattresses, 40 lb. felt, rolled up, from \$5.00
Springs, double weave, Simmons', from \$4.50
Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Den Sets, Rookers, Dining Room Furniture.

All goods delivered free anywhere on the Island. Deposits accepted.

ARTHUR HEMINGWAY
Instructed by Capt. W. E. Secret, Planer Road, Cobble Hill, will sell by Public Auction,
Saturday, Nov. 19th
11 A.M.
All his

Farm Stock, Household Furniture, Implements, Etc.
Including eight Cows, Heavy Horses, 50 Wyanadotte Pullets, Single Wagon, Sulky Plow, two Plows, Disc Harrow, Drag Harrow, Cultivator, Mower, Dump Cart and Trailer, Double Set Heavy Harrow, Magnet Separator, Milk Cans, Pails, etc., quantity of Tools, etc. Furniture includes nice Fumed Oak Dining Table and set, handsome large Oak Buffet, Oak Chiffonier, Brass Bedstead, Springs and Mattresses and other Beds, Tables, Chairs, Heater, and all other Household Furniture, including a large quantity of Farm Implements, including a large quantity of Farm Implements, including a large quantity of Farm Implements.

Further particulars apply Auctioneer.

MAYNARD & SONS
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Extra Well Kept

Household Furniture and Furnishings
Of Several Homes

Including in part: Columbia Hornless Gramophone and Records, Mah. Par. Furniture, Fumed Oak and Golden Oak Den and Dining Room Furniture, All-Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Single and Full-Size Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses; Drawers and Stands, Chest of Drawers, Range and Cook Stoves, K. Tables, Cooking Utensils, etc.

Full particulars later.

CRAWFORD COATES
Duly instructed by Common Sense, will sell at your own price, if reasonable, the contents of the Store, 543 View Street, below Government Street.

All This Week, 10 A.M. HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
Rugs, Ranges, China, Etc.

—Lewis V.L. Gold Leaf Diven, Jewel Cabinet, Mirror, Walnut and other Sideboards, Leather Hair Bedded Arm Library Chairs, 4-Piece Up. Walnut Parlor Set, Mahogany Music Stand, Lacquer Mother of Pearl Oc. Table, Uph. Arm Chair, Red Leather, Walnut, Oak and other Dining Tables, Ukulele, Banjo, Mandolin, Accordion, Large or Small R.P. Mirror, variety of Drawers, Chest of Drawers, Bookcase, Wardrobe, W. E. or Cane Secretary, Kitchen Dresser or Comfort.

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WEST COAST FISHERIES NOW BEING CONSIDERED

Development Association Will
Lay Matter Before Manage-
ment of National Railways
—Trade With Australia.

The Development Association will take up the matter of the West Coast fisheries with the Canadian National Railway, and endeavor to use what persuasion it can to bring about the completion of that line on the island to the terminus at Franklin Creek, on Alberni Canal. Under present conditions the fisheries all up and down the West Coast are obliged to carry their haul the long distance down from Glenora, or wherever their fishing grounds may be, around the south end of the island, past Victoria's doorway, and thence to Vancouver or Seattle, whichever may be their destination. If the railway were completed to the intended terminus, which is at the west end of Alberni Canal, only a few miles in from Barkley Sound, fishermen would save time and money. They could run up from the fishing grounds to the rail terminus, dispose of their catch and return to their work in a few hours, as they do at Prince Rupert.

It would be necessary to have a refrigerator plant to handle the fresh fish at the C. N. R. port, and they would be shipped in refrigerator cars. It is pointed out that instead of the long haul to Victoria, much time could be saved by the construction of a short line, say from Deerholme to Cowichan Bay, from which latter point the car ferry could take the freight to the mainland. This would mean a short rail haul from the C. N. R. port on the lower end of the Canal, and fish landed in the morning could be in Vancouver at night and on its way East. Compare this with the time wasted now.

It is also strongly urged that the C. N. R. construct their line to the head of Nitinat Lake. The magnificent timber around the lake would develop traffic for the line, and there would also be considerable traffic in the way of canned fish to be delivered through Nitinat.

Conditions in Australia.
The past week has seen many interesting visitors to the Victoria and Island Development Association, among them several who were outgoing travellers on the Russia, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hayward, Adelaide, Australia, spent some time discussing with the Association the economic conditions of that country and reciprocal trade between Canada and Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward are just returning from a ten months' holiday trip, having been several months in the Old Country, and making a slow journey across Canada, which included a run down into New York and Chicago. Australia, they stated, is very much interested in Canada, as it is realized that the problems of the two countries are very similar.

"Of course we have not the Oriental competition," stated the visitor, "but we have a vast unsettled area, similar to your own, and our difficulty is to properly people that area. For this reason every inducement is held out the British emigrants by giving them assisted passage, and government loans."

The economic situation in Australia, according to them, is improving. There is unemployment at present, but not to a very great extent.

Visitors Arriving.
Mr. and Mrs. Finster Jones are new arrivals from Shanghai. They have come to Victoria to spend the

DUNCAN'S 100% BABY



Baby John Raymond, aged 11½ months, son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Brown, of Duncan, and only grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Fernwood Road, rated 100% at baby clinic at Duncan.

Winter and put their boy to school. If the city suits them they will probably buy a house and live here permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. McInnis are Winter visitors from Alberta who purpose to remain here until the Spring.

Although it has been stated that Prairie travel would in all likelihood be retarded until after the election, there were twelve arrivals last week, for whom this Association were able to find housing accommodation.

Letters of inquiry during the past week came from Springfield, Mass., from a man who wishes to make a Winter home here, and who wants all particulars about the climate and weather statistics; from a man at Long Beach, California, who wants to come here with his wife for the Winter; from a business man in Hamilton, Ontario, who intends to establish himself and his family on the Coast; from a party in Lincoln, Nebraska, who is interested in timber.

A farmer writes from Rome, New York, for agricultural and industrial information. Another prospective settler from Saskatoon desires educational information, as he contemplates coming here with his family to live. Two ladies from Calgary write for particulars in regard to private boarding houses, and there are several inquiries for furnished houses.

Among the most interesting of the correspondence is a letter from a fruit-grower in Montreal, Quebec, who thoroughly understands packing and canning, and who is anxious for all information relative to small fruit-growing. He wants to know what prospects there are for establishing a cannery specializing in fancy packs.

SEES DANGERS IN NEW HIGHWAY LAW

Mr. Bowser Tells Legislature
New Amendment Might En-
courage Abuse of Power by
Road Superintendents.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Opposition, Friday afternoon, in the Legislature, detected a far-reaching and transparent danger in the risk of abuse of power by road superintendents who would be given authority to stop extraordinary traffic by the terms of the Act to amend the Highway Act, introduced by Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, and which amendment was then before the House in committee.

After Mr. Bowser had explained his fears that hold-ups might happen, the Premier explained the necessity of the amendment to put a stop to excessively heavy traffic, now common on the highways, and to the use made of the Pacific Highway in this respect for the carrying of large loads of lumber. Mr. Bowser mentioned that road superintendents had intelligence and would use it with judgment.

Mr. Bowser then contended that the proposed amendment would also have the effect of regulating speed, which would conflict with the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act, following which, Hon. Dr. King, who emphasized the importance of the amendment, stated it had been found necessary, in other places, to take larger powers to control road traffic. He had not found, he said, that road superintendents wanted to get into trouble with the public, but the department was confronted with some people who did not care what they did. They did, he believed, would be quite able to take care of themselves by making inquiries as to what they were able to do.

Mr. R. F. Duncan (Cowichan) considered it was very essential that the road superintendents, who were on the spot, should be given power to deal with the matter, and he believed this would be the only way in which the large damage done to the roads could be controlled.

Mr. W. A. McKenzie (Similkameen) advocated that a bill, giving full information, should be issued with every motor licence, the speaker also expressing the confidence that all road superintendents would use full discretion. With this done, he believed that the amendment would be a very useful addition to the Act. Mr. F. W. Anderson (Kamloops), who followed, in speaking on this matter, of all-round interest to motorists, said that road engineers were the proper men to regulate the loading, and Hon. E. J. Harrow, Minister of Agriculture, also showed the need of the amendment.

Mr. Uphill (Fernie) commended that the road superintendents were in the best position to judge of the traffic, and admitted this was one of the occasions on which he could support the Government. He realized that the Department of Public Works was under a doctor who "might be wise in prescribing a dose to his political enemies," but he believed that he or his friend (Mr. Guthrie) from Newcastle, would prove far more practical for the position. Still, he was convinced that leaving the road traffic regulations to the man on the spot was the part of wisdom.

Mr. J. A. Catherwood, Conservative member for Dewdney, also commended the provisions of the amendment to the bill, which, he believed, was a step in the right direction. Following this, Premier Oliver pointed out that the road superintendents, or engineers, would receive instructions from the Minister, and it would be taken for granted that the latter would not give them without reasonable grounds. The Premier held that the Opposition had been painting a word picture of road superintendents putting up at night to arrest some violator of the law, but he took it that road foremen or engineers would not have power to make any regulations, except upon instructions from the Minister, and such regulations would not be effective except upon order-in-council. In cases of emergency, however, it was

To protect your skin, one cream— to cleanse it, a very different cream

For daytime use—the cream that will
not reappear in a shine

YOU must protect your skin from wind, cold and dust, or it will protect itself by developing a tough, florid surface.

Wind whips the natural moisture out of the skin, drying it so that tiny scales appear. Cold makes it harsh and rough. Dust bores deep into the pores, dulling and blemishing the complexion and forming blackheads.

Always apply Pond's Vanishing Cream before you go out. It disappears at once, affording your skin an invisible protection. There is not a drop of oil in Pond's Vanishing Cream to reappear and make your face shiny. No matter how much you are out of doors, it will keep your skin smooth and soft.



At night—the cleansing cream
made with oil

Cleanse your skin thoroughly every night if you wish it to retain its clearness and freshness. Only a cream made with oil can really cleanse the skin of the dust and dirt that bore too deep for ordinary washing to reach. At night, after washing your face, smooth Pond's Cold Cream into the pores. It contains just enough oil to work well into the pores and cleanse them thoroughly. When this dirt is allowed to remain in the pores, the skin becomes dull and blemishes and blackheads appear.

To stimulate the play of blood beneath your skin that keeps you young looking, wipe the face very gently, very persistently, with finger tips dipped generously into Pond's Cold Cream.

Start using these two creams today. They are both too delicate in texture to clog the pores and they will not encourage the growth of hair. Fifty cents each in both jars and tubes at drug and department stores. The Pond's Extract Company, Brock Ave., Toronto, Canada.



POND'S
Cold Cream &
Vanishing Cream

Made in Canada

Beautiful Actress Attributes Her Wonderful Success to Her Famous Complexion Tells How You Also May Have One



DOROTHY DALTON

New York—When Miss Dorothy Dalton, the beautiful actress who was selected for the leading role in that mammoth New York production, "Aphrodite," was questioned as to the secret of her phenomenal success, she unabashedly said, "My complexion." When asked further details, she explained: "Every one of my friends always raved about the texture and coloring of my skin, and I have no doubt but that my first engagement was made possible through the reputation I had acquired for a beautiful complexion. Managers are like ordinary mortals. They admire a beautiful skin as much as anyone, and in selecting their casts they naturally prefer those whose complexions are attractive. I think the best asset any girl or woman can have is a beautiful skin and complexion. It is easy to have this if one will spend only a little time in taking care of the skin. A girl may have irregular features, but if she possesses a beautiful complexion she will attract attention anywhere. I am always glad to tell any girl or woman just how she may possess a skin like mine. Here is the recipe: Night and morning cleanse the skin first with warm water, then apply a good cold cream (Laska cold cream I have found to be the best), after massaging it into the skin take off the superfluous cream with a soft cloth. Then before going out during the day or evening I apply Derwillo a simple toilet preparation which can be purchased at the toilet counter of any up-to-date drug or department store. The first application of this wonderful Derwillo will astonish you. It imparts instant beauty to the

skin and makes a rosy-white complexion—every one will talk about it. I find it excellent for my complexion as it protects my skin in all kinds of weather. That's why I prefer it to all other toilet preparations and am never without it. Now that short sleeves are in vogue you will want beautiful hands and arms. There is nothing like Derwillo for this purpose. Many of my professional friends, to whom I have recommended Derwillo use it in preference to all other face powders or beautifiers. Just try it once before going to the theatre, dances, parties or an afternoon call, and note the favorable comments of your friends. Derwillo instantly puts a life-like tint on your cheeks which defies detection. It takes the place of face powder and stays on until you wash it off. Perseverance does not affect it nor will it rub off on clothing; it also prevents the nose and face from shining. It's wonderful for a dark, sallow, rough skin, blackheads, coarse pores, oily skin, freckles, tan and for the instant beauty it imparts. Over 100,000 girls and women are using it. It's absolutely harmless to the most sensitive skin. Just try it once and you will need no further persuasion to convince you that there is nothing "just as good" as Derwillo. "Just like it." Insist on Derwillo, then you will not be disappointed.

Becky, Margaret and department stores everywhere sell Derwillo with the guarantee that if you don't like it you get your money back. It is the one beautifier that gives satisfaction at all seasons of the year. You can secure it at all toilet counters in this city, the Victoria Owl Drug Co. and Vancouver Drug Co. (Advt.)

necessary that officials should have power to act.

Mr. J. M. Yorton (Cariboo) stated that the legislation was long overdue, and that if it had been previously effective, thousands of dollars of them have been saved. The fears of the leader of the Opposition that a carload of Conservatives might be over-

turned in the Cariboo section was, he believed, quite unfounded, for he was unable to see where a carload of Conservatives could be found in that district.

The father of an ape family will always do battle for his mate and young.

FISHERMEN GASSED BY BOAT'S ENGINE

PRINCE RUPERT, Nov. 12.—The fishing boat Speculator was taken into Ketchikan at the week-end and some of her crew are reported to be in

the hospital there suffering from the effects of gas, as a result of having attempted to start their engine with ether. It is understood that the men are not seriously injured. The crew of the Speculator are: George Russell, Jack Robbins, Joe Evans and Fred Ingersoll.

*A Roman Bake-day in Pompeii
B.C. 600*

4X

IN the days of the Romans, woman no longer ground the corn. That was done by horse, ass or mule; but the bran still was sieved by hand! Pompeian ovens were dome-shaped, very much like the old-fashioned beehive. The loaves—moulded on boards—were put in the oven by the aid of a peel, very much like the long-handled implement used in small bakeries today. A tedious business, was it not, compared with Shelly's 4X Bread delivered to you daily—unvaryingly fresh, light and always baked a crisp and tempting "golden-brown"!

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